

MORE ABOUT THE VIMY FIGHTING.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

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Lead	3,186,000	1,939,200
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Zinc	3,648,000	1,460,524
Coal	7,094,000	5,638,952
Coke	1,623,000	1,475,226
Miscellaneous products	1,500,000	1,571,181

Total .. \$42,971,000 .. \$29,447,508

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CANADA

No. 590. SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1917. Vol. XLVI. 6^{D.} WEEKLY.

AT THE FRONT AND IN ENGLAND.



Canadian Official

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[Photograph.]



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[After.]

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The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated. Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

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THE LAST CRUSADE.

ALL the peoples of the earth now joined in arms against Germany and its confederates and dupes are as truly fighting the battle of the Cross as those comrades-in-arms who eight hundred years ago struggled with the Saracens for the possession of the Holy Places, but faced a more chivalrous foe than the modern Hun. Now, in the later stages of this last Crusade, the flags of the two great English-speaking democracies for the first time fly side by side. The service at St. Paul's last week was a solemn consecration of this event, which the American Ambassador had described as "the supreme political event of all history."

We shall not be misunderstood when we say that Canadians are somewhat amused at the almost fulsome praise and compliments showered by the British and French Governments on the United States so soon as they took up arms. Canadians have sometimes found it difficult to appreciate the reasons for the exceptional consideration always shown by the British Foreign Office towards the susceptibilities of the American Republic. There is a not inconsiderable body of opinion in Canada which considers that the interests of the Dominion have at times suffered from this British policy, but it is an undoubted fact that there is no more deep and genuine satisfaction felt in any country at the decision of the United States than is felt by Canadians, although they may not express their approbation in European terms. It means much to Canada to-day, but it means more to the Greater Canada that is to be, that her great southern neighbour

has now definitely ranged itself on the side of Right v. Might, thus proving that the ethics and traditions inherited from the Pilgrim Fathers still control the national conscience of the hundred million people including to-day a large Teutonic and other non-Anglo-Saxon element. The future intercourse, both political and social, between Canada and the United States, will be more sympathetic and friendly now that they are comrades-in-arms, and this increase of solidarity between the two peoples must react favourably on the future government and national ideas of the South American nations.

We have now good grounds for the hope that the mists and vapours of suspicion, and perhaps envious mistrust, which have hitherto prevented the co-ordination of the moral forces of the two great English-speaking peoples for the benefit of the world's peace, may be swept away. It has been said by writers professing to be in touch with opinion at Washington, that irritation has been caused by British Press comment, which was considered to savour of admonition to the United States in regard to its national duty. In view of the peculiar sensitiveness of the American people to both blame and praise, outside comment at such a crisis in its moral history was to be deprecated, but, properly understood, it was the greatest compliment to the United States that Britain could pay. This quite abnormal sensitiveness of the American public to British comment or criticism, which we trust is soon to disappear, had its origin in the suspicions sedulously engendered and maintained by generations of false teaching in its school history books. Whatever active dislike or jealousy there may have been has been almost entirely one-sided. There has been no envy of the big Republic on the part of Britain, but, rather, pride that a community originally springing from her own people should have reached such a stature.

The address of President Wilson to Congress was worthy of the elected Head of the great Republic, and it would be well if it were possible for all the German people to read the full text of this eventful utterance, and ponder on its meaning to themselves and all peoples subject to the autocratic government of a militant dynasty. This last crusade—for the freedom of nationalities—in which we and so many nations are engaged, is directed against dynastic government, and, this object achieved, war on the present scale will become forever impossible, for, as the President of the United States has well said, "Self-governing nations do not fill their neighbouring States with spies, or set in course an intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which would give them an opportunity to strike and make a conquest." We are confident that, though the United States have entered the fray at a late hour, they will prove in their aggressiveness and activity to be as formidable a foe as any which Germany has ranged against herself by premeditated design or the violation of international law. Again we assert that, good as it is for the cause for which we are fighting that the American Republic has joined the battle, it is better for the United States themselves, as it means that this great people of diverse nationalities has taken a deliberate step by which it stimulates its national conscience and saves itself from materialism in its most ugly form.

—*—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

On Vimy Ridge. This week we give the description of the fighting on Vimy Ridge furnished by the official representative of the Canadian War Records Office at the Front. It summarises in graphic fashion the accounts already published in *Canada* from various sources during the past three weeks. With these and the vivid photographs we have reproduced our readers will in some degree be able to comprehend the daring nature and the important results of the Canadians' achievement.

It has been suggested in the London evening Press that the Canadians have been given too large a share of the credit for their part of the great battle of Arras, and that Scottish regiments should have had some of it. Canadians will be the last to take credit to themselves which should

belong to Scottish, English, or Irish troops; for it is not for their own hands, but for the whole Empire they are fighting. They can afford to continue to point proudly to the announcement of Sir Douglas Haig that "the Vimy Ridge was carried by Canadian troops," and the King's declaration that "Canada will be proud that the taking of the coveted Vimy Ridge has fallen to the lot of her troops."

* * *

Imperialism at Manchester.

A vigorous and timely speech was made by Sir Robert Borden at Manchester last week, when the freedom of the city was conferred on himself, Mr. Massey, and Sir Edward Morris. Although the old Manchester school of politicians still deprecate any form of Imperial Trade Preference, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has renounced this ancient fetish, so we need no longer regard the comment of the *Manchester Guardian* on the speech of Sir Robert Borden as representing the opinions of the citizens of Manchester.

The Canadian Premier quite frankly told his audience that the natural resources of the Empire ought to be conserved for the general national benefit and controlled within the Empire for essential national purposes. He expressed himself in favour of preventing our raw products from feeding the industries of those countries with which we are now at war. In so saying he undoubtedly faithfully represented Overseas public opinion, and, we believe, also the majority of public opinion in the Mother Country. Referring to the Imperial War Cabinet, which was the cause of his present visit to England, he suggested that in that might be found the key of future constitutional development which would lead to equality of nationhood for all the parts of the Empire.

* * *

Parcels for Prisoners.

Considerable misapprehension still seems to exist in some parts of Canada regarding the arrangements now in force for sending parcels of food to Canadian prisoners. A cable from Toronto reports that at a meeting of the Prisoners of War Association, held in that city, a resolution was passed protesting against "the order prohibiting the sending of parcels of food to Canadian prisoners in Germany except in the case of officers."

As a matter of fact, every Canadian private soldier known to be in an enemy prison camp is supplied weekly by the Canadian Red Cross Society with a parcel of food, even though the Society may have received no contribution from relatives or friends for that purpose. Probably the misconception in Canada has arisen from the fact that recently an order was issued preventing the sending of parcels of food from Canada addressed to individual prisoners. This order was issued owing to the diminishing transport facilities and the number of parcels which miscarried owing to bad packing and incomplete or illegible addresses. Canadians whose relatives or friends are prisoners would render them the kindest service by sending remittances to the Canadian Red Cross Prisoners of War Department, Cockspur Street, London, S.W., to enable the regular supplies now sent to be augmented.

* * *

The War Contingent Association.

One of the most memorable and influential gatherings of Canadians resident in Britain assembled on Wednesday of last week to testify their satisfaction at the services rendered by the Canadian War Contingent Association. Formed within ten days of the outbreak of the war, at a time when most people anticipated a short and decisive campaign, the Association has month by month increased its supplies of comforts to the brave men at the front, and its hospital at Beachborough Park, Folkestone, has become famous for the completeness of its equipment and the efficiency of its staff. A notable tribute to the surgical work is paid by Sir Alfred Keogh, the Director-General of the British Army Medical Corps.

In his eloquent tribute to the good work already accomplished, Sir Robert Borden was careful to point out that the need for still greater efforts was urgent. To this end

increased financial support is essential. The Canadian Red Cross Society is an active supporter of the Association, for as Col. Hodgetts, the Commissioner, pointed out, its provision of a plentiful supply of socks and comforts is a means of keeping men fit who would otherwise be occupying beds needed for the wounded.

* * *

The British Trader's Opportunity.

It is a pity that all the heads or managers of British manufacturing and trading firms who do business Overseas were not present at the Aldwych Club luncheon on Tuesday. In a masterly address Mr. J. Bruce Walker, one of Canada's representatives on the Ex-Soldiers' Settlement Committee, effectively summarised the reasons why there is urgent need for British firms to pay immediate attention to their opportunities for capturing trade with Canada which has been hitherto deliberately left to their rivals. Mr. Walker spoke as a Scotsman who has spent over 30 years in Western Canada, and laments the extent to which the potentialities of the Dominion as an importing country have been neglected by Britons, though thoroughly appreciated by Americans and Germans. It amazes him that while Canada in a year sends \$111,748,000 worth of produce to Britain, she only receives from thence \$90,000,000, while from the United States she receives \$460,722,000 and exports thereto only \$215,400,000.

Give the Canadian the class and pattern of goods he asks for, says Mr. Walker, and he will buy the British-made article all the time, but his ideas as to the fashions and patterns of what he wants are the ideas of his American neighbours, whose frontier runs for 3,000 miles with his own. Why does not the British manufacturer show the same enterprise in Canada which has made him famous in the remotest markets of the world? Canada is increasing in population faster than any other nation in the world, its people are already proportionately wealthier.

* * *

Newfoundland's Fisheries.

For several years past Canada has devoted considerable space to pointing out the rich natural resources of the Island Colony, Newfoundland. Among these, of course, the best known are its fisheries. In the future these, like the fisheries of Canada, which are also being scientifically developed, are bound to be of increasing importance to the Empire.

The rôle they are naturally fitted to play was strikingly pointed out in the lecture given by Mr. H. C. Thomson before the Royal Colonial Institute last week, under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Morris, the Prime Minister of Newfoundland. As the lecturer pointed out, the use of Newfoundland fish as food for the people of the British Isles is purely a question of organisation. The supply is practically unlimited. While the Newfoundland cod fishing is the greatest in the world, many kinds of sea fish—namely herring, halibut, and salmon—would be available, and there are great possibilities of building up a fresh-fish as well as a salt-fish industry. In Mr. Thomson's words: "In the years immediately before us food is going to be more important than anything else, and the fish of Newfoundland may prove as vital to the Empire as the grain of Canada or the cattle and sheep of Australia and New Zealand; but no sowing or caring for is needed, they have only to be gathered in."

TO OUR READERS.

As the supplies of printing paper available have been still further reduced, those who wish to be certain of obtaining "Canada" must give a definite order to a newsagent for a copy to be reserved for them. If a newsagent is not conveniently near, order it from the publisher.

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ANOTHER VIMY
LIST

Killed.

Platt, Capt. E.
Stauffer, Lieut. J. E.
Stewart, Lieut.-Col. W. V.
Mach. Gun Co.
Walker, Lieut. N. E.
Yerza, Lieut. and Adj. G. R.

Snaddon, Mai, A. J.

Feindel, Lieut. J. H.

W. Moore

Ing. Now Reported Killed

J. L. Hill, Lieut. H. F.

Thom, Lieut. E. C.

Louis, Lient, R. H.

Sinclair, Lieut. J.

Finling, Lieut. C. B.

Kerr.

Keswick, Lieut. R. McL.
Kiff, Lieut. W. K.
Lehman, Lieut. L.
Leah, Lieut. L.
Brig. Hdqrs. Brig.-Gen. J. H., D.S.O.
Brig. Hdqrs. Staff.
Maculoch, Lieut. A. S.
McEachern, Lieut. A.
Manning, Lieut. J. H.
Moore, Lieut. H.
Mills, Lieut. B. O.
Morgan, Lieut. E. H.
Morgan, Lieut. J.
Murray, Lieut. H. G.
Pawley, Lieut. J. H., M.C.
Perry, Maj. K. M., D.S.O.
Stewart, Maj. J. C., Art.
Storer, Lieut. E. W.
Stuart, Capt. K. M.C., Eng.
Thomson, Capt. E. M.
Trainer, Lieut. J. C.
Vanpetten, Lieut. E. J.
Warren, Lieut. W. H.
Watson, Lieut. H. J.
Wood, Lieut. J. A., Engrs.

McLennan, Lieut. J. D.

Parke, Lieut. G. R.

McLaren, Capt. W. H.

Missing.

C. Morrison, Lieut. C. S. McL.
Robertson, Lieut. C. G.
Winchester, Lieut. M. MacK

MacKie, Lieut A. G.

Carruthers, Lieut. T. F. McCarthy, Lieut. R. B.
McLennan, Lieut. J. B.

nom. Lieut. W. E. Med. Dir.

—*—

The following particulars regarding Canadian officers reported wounded this week have been received by the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14-16, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1:

Lt. Col. Davis (gunshot wound hand, left hip, frac. base skull), Annetie
 (gunshot wound head, left eye), London General; Lieut. Col. G. H. G.
 Capt. Gardiner, at duty; Capt. (auvres) (gunshot wound arm, frac.
 thigh), 4th London General; Capt. Gray (wounded), No. 14 General; Lieut.
 (wounded left leg), 3rd London General; Lieut. (wounded), Manchester;
 chesler; Lieut. Hamm (gunshot wound head), Jchn's Hosp.; Lieut.
 Lieut. Herman (gunshot wound left thigh), 1st East Gen., Cambridge;
 (wounded), London General; Lieut. (wounded), London General; Lieut. Hutch-
 (wounded left knee), No. 14 General; Lieut. (wounded), London General;
 (wounded), 3rd London General; Lieut. (wounded), London General;
 (wounded), 4th London General; Lieut. H. John (gunshot wound left leg,
 thigh, slight), Brook War Hosp.; Woolwich; Lieut. Kerr (gas), 1st London
 General; Lieut. (wounded), London General; Lieut. (wounded), London
 Gen. (multiple), Duchess of Westminster; Lieut. (wounded), London

Major J. C. Stewart (gunshot wound eyes and head, slight), No. 7 Stat.; Lieut. Storer, 1st London Gen.; Capt. Stuart, at duty; Capt. Thomaon, 3rd London Gen.; Lieut. Trainor (gunshot wound hand, slight), No. 7 Stat.; Lieut. Vanpette (gunshot wound abdominal wall), 4th London Gen.; Lieut. Watson (gunshot wound neck), No. 7 Stat.; Lieut. Wood, at duty.

Regarding officers reported wounded last week, the following particulars have been received:—

Lieut. H. C. Gilham (gunshot wound left shoulder), 1st London General; Lieut. Gisborne (gunshot wound right leg), 2nd W. Gen., Manchester; Lieut. Guthrie (gunshot wound right hip), 47, Roland Gardens; Lieut. Harris (gunshot right arm), Kitchener War Hosp.; Brighton; Capt Holman (gunshot wound forehead), 3rd London Gen.; Lieut. Hunt (gunshot wound right leg), 3rd London Gen.

Lieut. Newman (gunshot wound chest), No. 7 Stat.; Lieut. Pannill (gunshot wound left wrist), I.O.D.E. Hosp.; Lieut. Peters (gunshot wound left arm), I.O.D.E. Hosp.; Lieut. Rolph (gunshot wounds left hand and knee, slight), Duchess of Westminster's; Capt. Ross (gunshot wound left leg, slight), 2nd W. Gen., Manchester; Lieut. Ross (gunshot wound left thigh and gunshot wound at elbow), No. 14 Gen.; Lieut. Durie,

In addition, Lieut. S. C. Kirkland (gunshot wound, left forearm, severe) is at No. 1 War Hospital, Reading; and the following at the 1st London General Hospital:—Major R. W. Adams (C.M.R.), Lieut. D. Clelland, Lieut. C. D. Cotton (M.G.Co.), Lieut. R. O. Kerans, Major R. N. Munro, Lieut. J. D. Ponton, and Lieut. J. L. Simmons.

French, Italian, and Serbian Decorations.

The King of Serbia has conferred the Order of the White Eagle (5th Class) upon Temp. Capt. H. T. Goodland (Edmonton), Royal Munster Fusiliers.

The President of the French Republic has conferred the Croix de Guerre upon the following Canadians in the R.N.A.S.:—Flight Sub-Lieuts. Ronald F. Redpath, Percy G. McNeil (Toronto), and Raymond Collishane (Victoria).

The following awards are announced in the *London Gazette* :-

Butterworth, Inf.: 160496 Act. L.-Cpl.

72686 Pte. W. E. Craner, Inf., 629813 Pte. A. J. Cuthbert, Inf., 461201
Pte. T. A. Fell, Inf., 147458 Pte. B. Fulton, Inf., 467570 Pte. J. Ketting, Inf.
435575 Pte. J. L. Lucas, Inf., 502948 Spc. C. M. MacAllister, Eng., 27183
Pte. G. A. McEwen, Inf., att'd 2nd Lt. R. H. Mitchell, Inf., 467570
Pte. G. A. McEwen, Inf., att'd 2nd Lt. R. H. Mitchell, Inf., 467570
149046 L-Cpl. (Act. Cpl.) G. R. Richmond, Inf., 625152 Pte. W. T. Roper,
728724 Pte. (Act. Sgt.) G. Ross, Inf., 467570 Pte. W. T. Roper,
728724 Pte. (Act. Sgt.) G. Ross, Inf., 467570 Pte. W. T. Roper,
724291 Pte. F. B. Turner, Inf., 148814 Pte. G. Warwick, Inf., 437815
Pte. B. Whittaker, Inf., 147594 Pte. A. M. Wood, Inf., 467570
724291 Pte. F. B. Turner, Inf., 148814 Pte. G. Warwick, Inf., 437815

MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

66130 Act. Sgt. W. H. T. Griffiths, Inf., attd. C. Entrenching Bn.

THE CAPTURE OF VIMY RIDGE.

The following vivid story of the capture of Vimy Ridge by the Canadians is issued by the Canadian War Records Office

A GAIN the Canadians have "acquired merit." In the capture of Vimy Ridge on April 9, as in the lesser action of Courcellette in September of last year, they have shown the same high qualities in victorious advance as they displayed in early days in desperate resistance on many stricken fields.

Preparations for Easter Monday's attack had been extensive and thorough. The actual infantry assault and final deluge of shells were but the logical and irresistible conclusion of an offensive which has been maintained against Vimy Ridge for months by the Canadian Corps.

The tactical importance of this position, always great, had increased recently to a marked extent owing to the withdrawal of the enemy before the third army to the south.

Launching the Attack.

At half-past five on Monday morning, April 9, the great attack was launched with terrible fire from our massed artillery and from many field-guns in hidden advanced positions. Our "heavies" bombarded the enemy positions on and beyond the Ridge; and trenches, dug-outs, emplacements and roads which for long had been kept in continual state of disrepair by our fire were now smashed to uselessness. An intense barrage of shrapnel from our field-guns, strengthened by the indirect fire of hundreds of machine-guns, was laid along the front.

These troops on the extreme left fought all day against the surrounding Huns, and by ten o'clock at night succeeded in disposing of the enemy in their rear, and capturing the major portion of the enemy trenches in their centre. The Pimple in the north still remained to the enemy, but by then snow was falling heavily, and it was wisely decided to consolidate the hard-won gains and prepare for a counter-attack rather than to undertake a further assault that night. The Pimple would keep for the morrow.

Casualties and Prisoners.

In the meantime, the other troops fought forward to one line after another without serious check, but with many brisk encounters, and not without casualties. Most of these were the result of shrapnel fire, only a small percentage were fatal, and the majority of the wounds were of a minor character.

From the fall of the first man hit our battalion stretcher-bearers and every grade of unit of the Canadian Army Medical Corps were on the alert. The work of the officers and men of the "Twining Serpent" was one of the splendid outstanding achievements of this great day.

On the German second line the troops drew breath and consolidated their gains. Our barrage was laid before them steady as a wall. Fresh troops came up and deployed into position. They waited for the barrage to lift at the ordained minute



Canadian Official

CANADIAN LIGHT HORSE GOING INTO ACTION AT VIMY RIDGE.

[Photograph]

At the same moment the Canadian troops advanced in line, in three waves of attack.

Flurries of snow drifted over the battlefield as the Canadians left their jumping-off trenches behind the rolling barrage. The light was sufficient for manoeuvring purposes and yet obscure enough to obstruct the range of vision and lessen the accuracy of fire of the German riflemen and machine-gunners.

The first stage of the advance was made over ground indescribably pitted and tangled with obstacles of all sorts—with great mine-craters, many of which were impassable; with thousands of shell-holes which had turned the whole field into a vast puddle of mud; with crumbled trenches and coils and hedges of torn entanglements of barbed wire. But over this difficult ground, over and around gaping craters and clawing tangles, into and under the fire of the enemy, the long lines of heavy-laden infantry moved forward unbroken on the fringe of our rolling curtain of shrapnel fire.

A Strong Opposition.

The troops on the extreme left made a start under conditions as favourable as those in the centre and right, but they were soon confronted by a strong and constantly strengthening opposition. The advance of these troops was soon checked between its first and second lines of objectives by heavy fighting, which was more formidable against the centre of the line than against the flanks. A dip in the ground caused a change of direction which swung these troops off their central objectives. They reached their goals on the flanks only to find themselves subjected to heavy, close-range fire of machine-guns and rifles. To be enfiladed from the centre and the north was bad enough, but to add to the situation, caves or a tunnel in the hostile line over which we had already advanced now disgorged Germans, who promptly re-occupied their old front and opened fire on our rear.

The enemy at these points fought with unusual vigour and resolution.

and lead them on. The enemy's artillery fire—their counter-barrage and bombardment of our gun positions—was not strong as strength in such things is considered to-day.

Prisoners were already hurrying to our rear in hundreds, pathetically and often ludicrously grateful to the fortunes of war that had saved them alive for capture. They surrendered promptly and willingly.

Following the Barrage.

The barrage lifted, and the two divisions on the right followed it forward to the German third line. Here again they paused for a time, then advanced again behind the ever-ready and unslackening barrage for a distance of about 1,200 yards. This advance included, covered and captured, several villages, Hill 140, a number of fortified woods and several trenches and belts of wire.

And still the enemy surrendered by hundreds and scuttled rearward to safety. Their resistance grew feeble, their hands more eager to relinquish their weapons and ascend high above their heads at each stage of our advance.

At ten o'clock snow fell heavily from black clouds sweeping low across the ridge. Half an hour later the snow ceased, the clouds thinned, and the sun shone fitfully over the shattered and clamorous battlefield.

Word was received at the advanced headquarters that the British Division on our immediate right was enjoying a degree of success in its operations equal to the Canadian success.

Events continued to develop with rapidity and precision.

By one o'clock every point in the enemy's third line of our objectives had been reached and secured.

By this time the troops from the right had consolidated their gains and advanced strong patrols. From their new positions they commanded a wide view of enemy territory to the eastward. They reported a massing of Germans on a road in the new field of vision, and our heavy guns immediately dealt with the matter.

By noon one of the battalions of a division had received and dealt drastically with three counter-attacks. Its front remained unshaken.

Shortly after this the Canadian Corps was able to state that the prisoners already to hand numbered three battalion commanders, 15 other officers, and more than 2,000 non-coms, and men, with plenty more in sight making for our cages as fast as their legs could carry them.

A New Countryside.

The final stage of the attack of the troops on the right was now made. They passed through the wide belts of enemy wire which fringed the plateau by way of wide gaps torn by our heavy artillery at fixed intervals. So they issued on the Eastern slopes of Vimy Ridge—the first Allied troops to look down upon the level plains of Douai since the German occupation in 1914. They saw the villages of Farbus, Vimy and Petit Vimy at their feet, and beyond those the hamlets of Willerval, Bailleul, Oppy and Mercicourt. From that distance the little clusters of houses and gardens showed nothing of the devastation and ruthless occupation they had known so long, and the wide and quiet fields displayed no scar of battle.

The hearts of the Canadians were lifted by this sight. In this sudden widening of their horizon they felt and saw the fruits of their victory. Something of the fatigue of the long strain of the day's perilous action slips away from them. This sight of a new countryside did them more good than the sight of dead Germans, prisoners and captured guns; but they pressed on to Farbus Wood and Goulot Wood for all that, and possessed themselves of several hostile batteries and much ammunition.

By an early hour of the afternoon all our objectives, save those of the left of the attack, were in our possession, and the task of consolidating and strengthening our gains was well in hand. During the afternoon and evening many reports were received from various units of the massing of large forces of the enemy here and there, as if to deliver counter-attacks; but, thanks to the alertness of our infantry, the energy of our artillery, and the discretion of the enemy, these counter-attacks did not materialise.

Throughout the day the most courageous and devoted co-operation was rendered to the Canadian Corps by a brigade and a squadron of the Royal Flying Corps.

The night was clear and lit by a full moon, and the work of patrols, carrying parties, and working parties went on without interruption.

The night saw all of Vimy Ridge, with the exception of a few trenches on the Hill 145, secure in Canadian hands.

And so the first day of this greatest of Canadian advances came to a successful and glorious close.

Later Attacks.

Since April 9 the full advantages of the first day's victory have been realised. Much progress has been made, and our line has been advanced along the whole front to an average depth of 4,000 yards, mainly as a result of skilful patrol fighting. Much hard work has been entailed in the consolidation of the captured positions. The very trying weather has imposed a severe strain on our troops. The roads are our chief problem, and if any further proof of the unparalleled triumph of our artillery is needed it can be found by an inspection of the roads which were once behind the enemy's lines.

On April 10 Canadians again attacked on the northern slopes of the ridge. The position was one of great strength, embracing the south-western outskirts of Givenchy, La Folie Wood, and a most intricate system of craters and trenches surrounding Hill 145. The conditions were all in favour of the defenders, as continual shelling and heavy rain had turned the ground into a quagmire. Desperate fighting had taken place throughout the whole of the preceding day and night, and though we had made good progress the enemy still retained a footing in this stronghold. The attack was entirely successful, and completed the capture of our final objectives along the whole front of 7,000 yards.

During the afternoon large bodies of Germans were seen in the open, and it became evident that the enemy was concentrating for a counter-attack against the left flank of our new position. The attempt was, however, completely frustrated by our artillery, who, taking full advantage of the excellent facilities for observation across the Douai Plain from our new position, scattered the enemy and inflicted heavy casualties.

On April 11 there were no serious infantry engagements. Our patrols were active throughout the day, pushing forward along the whole front, and gaining ground at practically no cost. Those batteries which the enemy had been able to withdraw were very active, but many of their positions were now exposed to direct observation and suffered severely at the hands of our own guns.

It had now been decided to enlarge the scope of the operations to include the Pimple, a commanding position of great strength on the extreme north of the Vimy Ridge, similar in many respects to Hill 145. The attack was carried out at

5 a.m. on April 18, in the midst of a snowstorm and over most difficult ground in a manner beyond all praise. In this attack the enemy suffered very heavily, leaving many dead on the battlefield, and in addition we took over 200 prisoners, together with numerous machine-guns and trench mortars.

The blow was a severe one for the enemy, as it gained for us the whole Ridge from the Souchez to the Scarpe and shattered the enemy's last hopes of being able to regain the lost ground by a counter-attack from the north-east.

The Fruits of Victory.

The full fruits of our victory took shape and form on April 13. It was clear that the enemy's new line at the foot of the eastern slopes of the Ridge would soon become untenable. Our observers had reported fires and explosions in towns behind the enemy's lines, and there were indications that a retreat was imminent. This was soon confirmed by our scouts, who acted with considerable skill and determination. Patrols were pushed forward all along the line; in many places the enemy had succeeded in leaving under cover of darkness, in others small rear-guards were encountered and overcome. By nightfall our line had been extended to beyond the Vimy-Arras railway and the villages of Willerval, Farbus, Vimy, Petit Vimy, La Chaudière and Givenchy were in our possession. Our captures had increased to over 4,000 prisoners, more than 40 guns, and a large quantity of machine-guns, trench mortars and material of all kinds. This was no prepared withdrawal, but a disorderly retreat. The enemy had not time to remove his guns and to destroy everything of value in the villages.

Several thousand rounds of ammunition were abandoned, and many of the captured guns are in action against the enemy. Excellent work has been done, and great credit is due to our gun crews. In one instance our gunners, using two captured guns, engaged a hostile four-gun battery and succeeded in completely silencing it with the enemy's own gas shells.

The loss of the Vimy Ridge has dangerously weakened the German hold on Lens and the great industrial district surrounding it, and a captured officer expressed the opinion that it constituted one of the most serious defeats sustained by the enemy in the war.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON.—At Vancouver, B.C., on April 14, the wife of John Randall Davidson, of a daughter.

LOGAN.—On April 18, at Sunnyside, Banbury Road, Oxford, to Gwyneth (née Murray), the wife of Lieut. H. T. Logan, Canadian Machine Gun Services—a son.

STRAUBENZER.—On April 17, at 15, Hauteville Court Gardens, Stamford Brook, to Athene Seyler, wife of J. B. Sterndale Bennett—a daughter.

THOMAS.—On April 11, at 8, Castle Hill Avenue, Folkestone, the wife of Capt. T. G. Thomas, C.E.F., of a son, stillborn. British Columbia and Jamaica papers, please copy.

DEATHS.

ARMFIELD.—On April 24, at 1, Norma Villas, The Green, Tottenham, John Gumsall Armfield passed peacefully away, aged 85. Funeral at 4 o'clock, "2nd day," 30th of 4th month. Friends Meeting House, Winchmore Hill. No flowers.

CORTISSOS.—On April 13, Emily Martha, daughter of the late Charles Joseph Cortissos, late of Hither Green, Lewisham, aged 70.

SPRINGFIELD.—On April 12, at Beaford, North Devon, suddenly, Geoffrey Mandeville Osborn Springfield, of T. O. Springfield, Harleston, Norfolk, aged 47.

On Service.

CAMERON.—Killed in action on April 9, Lieut. Ian Mackenzie Cameron, aged 23, Canadians, youngest son of the late William C. Cameron and Mrs. Cameron, of Glusachan, Kelowna, British Columbia, and grandson of the late Rev. William Cameron, Lochbroom.

GWYN.—Killed in action on April 9, Major Campbell Gwyn, Canadian Infantry, son of Col. Gwyn, Dundas, Ontario, and nephew of Sir William Osler, Oxford.

IMBROSON.—Killed in action on April 11, Sec. Lieut. E. Imbroson, Loyal North Lancs, son of Mrs. H. Imbroson, of Southport, Lancs, and of Salmon Arm, British Columbia.

MACCULLOCH.—Killed in action on April 11, Capt. W. Bruce MacCulloch, Highland Light Infantry, dearly loved second son of Mrs. C. G. van Straubenzee, and of the late William MacCulloch, Toronto, and stepson of Major-General van Straubenzee, R.E.A., in his 27th year.

MCCARTHY.—Killed in action, on April 9, three days after his 27th birthday, Lieut. Rae Brydon McCarthy, Canadian Infantry, dearly loved and second son of Mrs. McCarthy and the late Jeffrey McCarthy, Barrie, Canada.

MUNRO.—Killed in action on April 10, John Munro, Lieut., Canadian Infantry, aged 34, third son of the late William Munro, Altnaharra, Sutherland, and of Mrs. Munro, Navarion, Liverpool.

ROBERTS.—Killed in action on March 31, John Prendergast Roberts, Canadians, youngest son of the late J. A. Roberts, Winnipeg, and grandson of the late Lieut.-Colonel Roberts, Newtown, Waterford, Ireland, aged 21.

SLADEN.—Killed in action, on April 9, whilst gallantly leading his men, Lieut. R. L. Sladen P.P.C.L.L., third son of Mr. A. F. Sladen, C.V.O., and Mrs. Sladen of Ottawa.

STONE.—Killed in action on April 8 (Easter Sunday), Lieut. Robert Claude Stone, King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), attached Machine Gun Corps, elder son of the late Tom Stone, of Newton Park, Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire, and Mrs. Tom Stone, Vancouver, B.C., aged 25 years.

SWEET.—Killed in action on April 9, Major John Halls Sweet, Canadian Infantry, son of Archdeacon Sweet, Victoria, B.C.

NOTES ON OFFICERS:

(Canadian Infantry unless otherwise stated.)

OFFICERS KILLED AND DIED.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Of the Canadian officers reported killed or died this week, Capt. Costigan came from Calgary; Lieut. Duncan from Elk Lake, Ont.; Lieuts. Glasgow and Scott from Winnipeg; Lieut. Hill from Peterborough; Lieut. Johnston from Galt; Capt. R. W. F. Jones from Colborne, Ont.; Lieut. Kappele from Toronto; Lieut. May from Ottawa; Lieut. A. Scott from Campbellford, Ont.

Lieut. IAN MACKENZIE CAMERON (killed) was the youngest son of the late Mr. William C. Cameron and Mrs. Cameron, of Gussachan, Kelowna, B.C., and was 23.

CAPTAIN (Acting Major) CHARLES CAMPBELL GWYN was the son of Col. H. C. Gwyn, for many years actively associated with and in command of the 77th Westworth Regt. He joined the Expeditionary Force on the declaration of war with the Dundas (Ont.) Contingent of the 77th. He was wounded at Ypres in the ranks of the 1st Battalion in April, 1915; was commissioned shortly after to the 23rd Battalion, and thence to the Battalion in which he was serving at the time of his death.

Lieut. WILLIAM JEFFREY HOLLIDAY, M.C. (died of wounds), was born in the city of Quebec in 1877, and was a brother of Dr. Philip Holliday, of Montreal. He was well known as an athlete, having played in Quebec hockey and lacrosse teams. He received his commission for services in the field, and was awarded the Military

CANADIANS AND NOT OF ABERDEEN

James Nesbet, Glasgow, and was educated at Dennistown and Whitehill Schools. Ten years ago he received an appointment in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Glasgow, Ont. but later he went into business as an insurance and real estate agent. He was formerly a lieutenant in the 5th Buffs Regiment. He leaves a wife and one child.

Lieut. LAURENCE BROWN RICHIE (killed) was the younger son of the late Dr. B. M. Richard, surgeon, Dundas, Ont., and of Mrs. Lapp, Hford, Essex. He formerly belonged to the 42nd London and Kent's Regt. Perth, Ont.

Lieut. LESTER GEORGE ROOPE (killed) was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Roope, of Estevan, Sask. He was formerly an officer in the 30th Border Horse. He enlisted in August, 1914, as a private with the "Princess Pats" and saw several months of hard fighting in France. After receiving a slight wound he returned to England, and received his commission in November, 1916. On December 1 he was sent back to France for duty.

Lieut. WILLIAM G. ROSS (killed) was, before going to Canada about five years ago, in the employment of Messrs. Salvendy & Co., shipowners, Leith. He enlisted at Vancouver. He was 27 years of age.

Lieut. JOSEPH E. STAFFER (killed), was Liberal member for Didsbury in the Alberta Legislature, of which he acted as Deputy Speaker. He was born at Kitchener, Ont., and was a well known rancher. He formerly belonged to the Carstairs Squadron of the 15th Light Horse.



CAPT. C. C. GWYN
(Killed)



Lieut. L. H. GASS
(Died of Wounds).



Lieut. J. F. MANLEY
(Killed)



Lieut. L. E. ASHCROFT
(Killed).

Cross in November, 1916: "With a small party he took an enemy position and held it against three attacks, displaying great courage and initiative. Later, although wounded, he continued at duty for 42 hours until relieved."

Lieut. ROY VICTOR JONES (killed) was the son of Mr. J. Wooley Jones, of the Jones & Moore Electrical Co., Adelaide Street West, Toronto, and was in the head office of the T. and N.O. Railway. He was well known in sporting circles, being a keen baseball and football player and canoeist. He formerly belonged to the 109th Regt.

Lieut. JAMES MCPHERSON MACARTHUR (killed between April 9 and 11) was the son of Mr. John MacArthur, M.P., London, Ont., and was a young officer of exceptional promise. He was 25 years of age and of excellent physique, and was very keen in his work and a general favourite. He joined the 70th Overseas Battalion in London, Ont., in the fall of 1915, and arrived in England in May, 1916, being later transferred to another battalion and proceeding to France in July, 1916.

Lieut. GRAHAM B. MACDONALD (died of wounds on April 13) was the youngest son of the late Mr. John MacDonald, coal merchant, Glasgow, and Braeside, Mannville, Alberta. He formerly belonged to the 12th Alberta Dragoons.

Lieut. GEORGE LAURENCE FORBES MACKAY (died of wounds) was the younger son and only surviving child of the late Lt. Col. Henry Forbes Mackay, Royal Marine Artillery, and grandson of the late Deputy Surgeon-General George Mackay, M.D., 2, Learmonth Terrace, Edinburgh. His elder brother was killed last year.

Lieut. RAE BYRON MCCARTHY (killed on April 9) was the second son of the late Mr. Jeffrey McCarthy, Barrie, Ont. He had just celebrated his 27th birthday. He formerly belonged to the 100th Winnipeg Grenadiers.

Lieut. E. C. H. MOORE (killed) was the eldest son of Alderman E. C. Moore, of Lancaster Gate Terrace, London, W., and 3, Crosby Square, E.C., and was 41. He was formerly a lieutenant in the 41st Brockville Rifles.

Lieut. JOHN MORGAN (died of wounds) was the son of the late Mr. John Morgan, Edinburgh.

Lieut. JOHN MUNRO (killed) was in practice as a barrister at Saskatoon, and received his commission about eighteen months ago, being afterwards Adjutant of his battalion. After being severely wounded, he returned to the front about two months ago. Lieut. Munro, who was 33 years of age, was a student at Edinburgh University. His mother resides in Inverness.

Lieut. ALEXANDER GOODWIN NISBET (killed) was a son of Mr

Lieut.-Col. W. W. STEWART, Machine Gun Coy. (killed), was formerly a major in the 91st Cameron Highlanders, Hamilton, Ont. His portrait appears in the large machine-gun depot photograph on our centre double-page.

Lieut. ERNEST C. THOM (killed) was the son of the late Mr. Alexander Thom, of Montreal, and was 29. He had been in Calgary the last five years as representative of Messrs. McIntyre, Son & Co., of Montreal, and formerly belonged to the 15th Light Horse. He had been missing since September 26 last.

Lieut. C. B. TINLING (died of wounds) was the son of Mr. C. W. Tinling, managing director of the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd., and formerly belonged to the McGill University O.T.C., Montreal.

MAJOR JOHN HALES SWEET (killed on April 9) was the son of Archdeacon Sweet, of Victoria, B.C. He was born in New Brunswick in 1880, and was educated in Canada and in England. In 1897 he went to Victoria with his parents, and later practised law in Vancouver. He formerly belonged to the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

Lieut. HARRY NELSON THOMPSON, B.S.A. (killed on April 10) was formerly Weeds and Seeds Commissioner under the Saskatchewan Government. He was before the war an officer in the 95th Saskatchewan Rifles Regina. He was 28.

Imperial Forces.

SEC. LIEUT. WM. BRUCE ANDERSON, Gordon Highlanders (killed) was in Toronto when war began. He joined up, was commissioned at the date of the Loos offensive in 1915, and gained the Military Cross for expert and resolute handling of his company. He was a graduate in arts of Aberdeen University.

Lieut. A. C. BAXTER, Camerounians (killed on April 18) was the youngest son of Mr. Andrew Baxter, of Wemyss Park, Coatbridge, and was 26. He was educated at Dollar Academy. He joined the Highland Light Infantry as a private in November, 1914, received his commission in May, and joined his regiment at the front in June, 1915. He lived in Montreal for some time, and being on holiday in England when war broke out he immediately joined up.

SEC. LIEUT. EVAN STUART CAMERON, Cameron Highlanders, (killed), was the second son of the late Mr. Duncan Cameron, architect, Inverness, and was 25. He was on the staff of the Bank of British North America in Canada when war was declared, and enlisted in the Canadian Overseas Force, coming to London with

the Second Contingent. After serving six months in France, he had a period of training in a cadet school, subsequently receiving his commission in the Camerons.

SEC. LIEUT. JOHN M. GRANT, Royal Scots (killed), was the eldest surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Craighouse Avenue, Edinburgh, and was prior to the war in the employment of the C.P.R. He had been awarded the D.C.M.

SEC. LIEUT. H. HILDAGE, R.F.A., attd. Canadians (killed on April 15), was a scholar of Caius College, Cambridge, and late of the Manchester Grammar School.

SEC. LIEUT. E. IBBOTSON, M.C., Loyal North Lancashire Regt., was the son of Mrs. H. Ibbotson, Southport, Lancashire, and of Salmon Arms, B.C.

PROB. FLIGHT OFFICER JOSEPH LOUIS LAVIGNE, R.N.A.S. (accidentally killed), belonged to Grand Mère, P.Q.

SEC. LIEUT. WILLIAM BELL MCARTHUR, M.C., Royal Scots Fusiliers (killed on April 9), was the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. McArthur, "Danebury," Montem Road, New Malden, and was 23. On the outbreak of war he left his work on the staff of the London office of the Canadian Pacific Railway and enlisted as a private in the London Scottish. After serving nine months in France he received a commission in the Royal Scots Fusiliers in November, 1915. He was acting as captain at the time of his death. He gained the Military Cross in May, 1916: "For conspicuous determination when in charge of a working party. With twelve men he captured and brought back as prisoners over forty armed enemy."

CAPT. W. BRUCE MACCULLOCH, Highland Light Infantry (killed on April 11), was the second son of Mrs. C. C. Van Straubenzee and of the late Mr. William Macculloch, Toronto, and stepson of Major-General Van Straubenzee, R.F.A. He was 27. The posthumous announcement is made of the engagement of Capt. Macculloch to Nora, daughter of Dr. Charles Moore, of London, Ont.

LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT COCHRAN MORRIS, R.G.A. (accidentally killed), was the fifth son of the late Hon. Alexander M. Morris, Toronto, formerly Dominion Minister of Inland Revenue (1869-72) and Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba (1872-73). He was born in Toronto, and graduated from the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, in 1890. He was for many years in the Indian Service, and when war broke out was in command of the garrison at Alderney. After having charge of anti-aircraft guns in England, he went to the Dardanelles in command of a siege battery. In June, 1911, he married the daughter of his Honour T. M. Benson, County Court Judge, Port Hope, Ont.

SEC. LIEUT. WALTER J. PEARSE, R.H.A. (killed on April 9), was the only son of the late Mr. E. T. W. Pearse, Government Agent, Kamloops, B.C., and of Mrs. Pearse. He went up to Oxford from McGill University, Montreal, with a Rhodes Scholarship in October, 1911. At Oxford he represented the University at lacrosse and lawn tennis and ran in the cross-country race. He also went on a tour abroad with the Oxford Canadian ice hockey team. He took honours in Jurisprudence in 1914, and was intended to read for the Bar. When war broke out he was in camp with King Edward's Horse, but received a commission in the R.F.A. in the following December, going to the Front early in February, 1915.

LIEUT. FRANK REGINALD SEELY (died of wounds) was the eldest son of Brigadier-General J. E. B. Seely, M.P., for some time Secretary of State for War and now in command of a Canadian cavalry brigade. He received his first commission in the Hampshire Regiment in August, 1915, and was an A.D.C. on the personal Staff. He would have attained his majority on June 26 next.

CAPT. A. G. SPARK, Yorkshire Light Infantry (killed), was the son of the Rev. Alex. Spark, Grangemouth, and was for some time in business in Edmonton.

MAJOR R. H. EDMUND HUTTON SQUIRE, D.S.O., R.G.A., attd. R.F.A. (died on April 8 from wounds received the preceding day), was the younger son of the late Lieut.-Col. Hutton Squire and Mrs. Hutton Squire, of Holtby Hall, Bedale, and Southfield, Northallerton, Yorkshire. He was educated at Charterhouse. He had been serving at the Front since September, 1914, first with the Indian and then with the Canadian Division. A few months ago he was awarded the D.S.O. and was mentioned in despatches.

LIEUT. ROBERT CLAUDE STONE, King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), attached Machine Gun Corps (killed on April 8), was the elder son of the late Tom Stone, of Newton Park, Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire, and Mrs. Tom Stone, Vancouver, and was 23. He was educated at Grenfell's Monty House School and Rugby School. He took up engineering as his profession, and in 1914 went out to Canada. Enlisting at the outbreak of war in the Canadian Forces at Vancouver, he shortly after his arrival in England obtained a commission in the Special Reserve, and first went to France in October, 1915.

MAJOR HOWARD C. SYMMES, South African Infantry (killed on April 9), was the younger son of the late Mr. Thomas Symmes, of Aylmer, P.Q., and was 43. He was a graduate of McGill University, and was Inspector of Machinery and Electricity for the Orange River Colony. Fellow of the South African Institute of Engineers, and A.I.M. and E. Engineers (England). On the outbreak of the Boer War he volunteered with the Canadian Artillery, serving throughout the campaign, and afterwards joining the Witwatersrand Rifles as captain. He was called up from the Reserve of Officers in 1914, and fought through the German South-West African campaign, coming on its conclusion to England with the South African Infantry and spending nearly a year at Bordon Camp. He went to the Front in July, 1916, as second in command of the regiment, returning in January to attend the senior officers' course at Aldershot, during which time he formed one of the King's escort of Overseas officers at the opening of Parliament. Major Symmes, who belonged to a United Empire Loyalist family, in 1910 married Mabel Edelle, only daughter of the late Arnold Francis Yarker, Lieut. H.M. 63rd Regt., and leaves a son and daughter.

SEC. LIEUT. GILBERT WILMOT WATERHOUSE (killed on April 9) was the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Waterhouse, of Huntsville, Ont. Born in 1897, he was educated at Toronto and at Cranleigh School, Surrey. He joined the Artists' Rifles in November, 1915, and obtained a commission early in this year.

OFFICERS WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Of the Canadian officers reported missing this week, Lieuts. Carruthers, Chalk, and Lewis came from Winnipeg; Lieut. Harding from Uxbridge, Ont.; Lieut. McLennan from Armstrong, B.C.; Lieuts. Morrison and Winchester from Toronto; Lieut. Parke from Hamilton; Lieut. Robertson from Port Arthur.

BRIG.-GEN. J. H. MACBRIEN, D.S.O. (wounded), has returned to duty.

Imperial Forces.

SEC. LIEUT. P. B. BOYD, Gordon Highlanders, attached R.F.C. (missing), is the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Gamble Boyd, Toronto.

CAPT. C. W. G. GIBSON, Royal Fusiliers (wounded), graduated from the Royal Military College of Canada in 1911.

SEC. LIEUT. P. L. GOUDIE, R.F.C. (wounded), was a private in the C.A.S.C. when he received his commission in the Flying Corps in October, 1916, for service in the field.

MAJOR G. H. HAY, Royal Scots (wounded), graduated from the Royal Military College of Canada in 1913.

SEC. LIEUT. W. D. HAY, Canadian Highlanders (wounded), was formerly a private in the Canadian Infantry, and was previously reported wounded in September last.

SEC. LIEUT. C. B. HENRY, King's Liverpool Regt. (wounded), belongs to Montreal. A student of McGill University, he spent ten months with the Montreal Hospital unit, doing good service in Gallipoli.

SEC. LIEUT. G. HOLMES, R.F.A. (wounded), is a former cadet of the Royal Military College of Canada.

MAJOR J. MCBRIDE, R.F.A. (wounded), is a Canadian.

SEC. LIEUT. K. H. SAUNDERS, Durham Light Infantry (wounded), belongs to Truro, N.S.

LIEUT. ANDREW SMITH, Machine Gun Corps (wounded), was in a bank in Canada and joined the C.E.F. in October, 1914, receiving his commission about six months ago.

SEC. LIEUT. J. R. SMITH, R.F.C. (wounded), was a sapper at Canadian divisional headquarters on his transference in November, 1916.

SEC. LIEUT. R. N. SMITH, R.F.C. (wounded), belongs to Leamington, Ont.

CAPT. J. A. TURNER, Royal Scots (wounded), graduated from the Royal Military College of Canada in 1913, and was formerly a lieutenant in the 9th Batt. Can. Inf.

NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT.

Casualties to Officers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED KILLED.—Thomson, Sec. Lieut. J. E.

WOUNDED.—Bemister, Lieut. J. G.; Clare, Sec. Lieut. W.; Herder, Sec. Lieut. R. B.; James, Lieut. C. S.; Murphy, Lieut. L. C.; Riley, Capt. A., M.C.; Rendell, Capt. H.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.—Clouston, Sec. Lieut. A. M.; Grace, Sec. Lieut. W. A.; Outerbridge, Sec. Lieut. N. A.; Rowsell, Capt. R. S., M.C.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.—Alcock, Sec. Lieut. A.; Baird, Sec. Lieut. A. B.; Holloway, Lieut. R. P.

MISSING.—Gardner, Sec. Lieut. C.; Smith, Sec. Lieut. S. R.; Stephenson, Sec. Lieut. J. S.

The Hon. H. C. Brewster has announced that the British Columbia Government will take no action on the Prohibition question until full details regarding the soldiers' vote are received from Sir Richard McBride.

On April 17, the patients of the Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington, Kent, were treated by Mrs. D. W. McPherson, wife of the Commanding Officer, to a concert given in the Recreation Hall by the boys' band of St. Joseph's Orphanage, under the leadership of Mr. Birkett. During the concert Mrs. McPherson passed cigarettes to the patients, who were most appreciative. At the conclusion hearty cheers, led by Capt. McGillivray, were given for Mrs. McPherson. After the concert the boys of the band were entertained by Col. and Mrs. McPherson at Boundary House. It is now about a year since the staff of the hospital was organised, and Lt.-Col. and Mrs. McPherson took up residence at Boundary House. Mrs. McPherson has always been zealous for the welfare of the patients, and a great part of her time is given up to providing for their entertainment and comfort.



SEC. LIEUT. W. B. MCARTHUR, M.C. (Killed).

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Honrs. Sir George Perley, Robert Rogers and J. D. Hazen were guests of the King and Queen at Windsor Castle during the last week-end.

Canada is represented at the Allies' War Conference in Washington by Sir George Foster, who is acting as Prime Minister in the absence of Sir Robert Borden, and Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, although, owing to the Session, both cannot be absent from Ottawa at the same time. Sir George Foster proceeded to Washington last Saturday to welcome the delegates to the Continent on behalf of the Dominion and to extend an invitation to Marshal Joffre to visit Canada. He was accompanied by Sir Joseph Pope, Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Sir Robert Borden and Sir Edward Morris were last Saturday presented with the Freedom of Manchester. During their stay they visited several hospitals with patients from Overseas.

Returning late in the evening from Manchester, the Prime Minister spent the greater part of the following day in visiting the Canadian wounded at Monks Horton Hospital, near Epsom, which has accommodation for 2,500 patients, and the Red Cross Hospital at Cliveden. Altogether he visited about 800 Canadian patients in the two hospitals.

On Monday Sir Robert Borden attended the Imperial War Conference, and afterwards had a long interview with the Prime Minister. Subsequently he conferred with the Colonial Secretary and with the President of the Board of Agriculture respecting matters of importance. An evening session of the Imperial War Conference was held on Tuesday, in addition to the meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet on the same day.

Lord Burnham presided at the luncheon given by the Empire Press Union to the Overseas Ministers at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday afternoon—as Canada was going to press. The speakers were Sir Robert Borden, Lieut.-General Smuts, Mr. Massey, and Sir J. S. Merton. Among others present were Sir Edward Morris, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. A. Chamberlain, the Hon. J. D. Hazen, and the Maharaja of Bikaner.

Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Perley, the Hon. J. D. Hazen, and Sir Edward Morris were guests at the Empire Parliamentary Association's luncheon at the House of Commons on Tuesday.

Sir Edward and Lady Morris and Sir George Perley accepted invitations to a reception by the British Manufacturers' Association on Tuesday.

In the absence, through illness, of Lieut.-Col. R. Reid, Agent-General for Ontario, Lieut.-Col. Pratt, M.P.P. (Ontario), addressed the meeting of the Imperial Mission at the Royal Overseas Officers' Club on Friday evening of last week on "Canada and the Empire." Sir George Reid, M.P., presided.

Among the Canadians present in St. Paul's Cathedral at the special service in connection with the entry of the United States on the side of the Allies were Sir Robert Borden, Sir George and Lady Perley, Sir William and Lady Osler, Col. Donald Armour, Mr. Donald Macmaster, M.P., Sir Hamar Greenwood, M.P., Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., Mr. J. H. Turner, Mr. F. C. Salter, and Lieut.-Col. R. Reid (Agent-General for Ontario). Sir E.



LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JULIAN BYNG.
In command of the Canadian troops in France.
Reproduced from a portrait by Mr. Francis Dodd,
one of the official artists on the Western Front.

Morris, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, was also present.

The Bishop of the Philippine Islands (Dr. C. H. Brent), who was the preacher at the service, was born and educated in Canada, though now an American citizen.

The Right Hon. Walter Long and the Hon. Robert Rogers were to be the guests at the luncheon meeting of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, at the Savoy Hotel on Thursday.

Col. J. J. Carrick, M.P., of Port Arthur, is recovering from a serious illness due to blood poisoning.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian War Contingent Association the Hon. Lady Byng, wife of the Commander-in-Chief of the Canadians at the Front, was present on the platform. Among the many Canadians present, in addition to the speakers, were Lady Strathcona, Lady Kirkpatrick, Mr. W. Molson Macpherson, Mr. Hugh A. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Ridout, Major Badgerow, C.A.M.C., Mr. and Mrs. J. Haydn Horsey, Mr. J. H. Turner, Mr. R. J. B. Howard, Mr. C. Cambie, Mrs. Donald Armour, Mrs. Douglas Armour, Mrs. Walter Barwick, Mrs. Hayter Reed, Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Beckett and Miss Ferrier.

Lady members of the Overseas Club held a reception last Monday in honour of

the wife of the Overseas representative to the Imperial War Conference. Among those present were _____ and Mr. _____

Mr. George and Lady Perley, Sir _____ and Lady Morris (Newfound-land), the Hon. J. D. Hazen and Mr. Hazen, the Hon. Robert Rogers, Lady Bellina, Mr. and Mrs. Pencheon (Toronto), Captain and Mrs. Black (Canton Territory), Mrs. Douglas Armon, Lady Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert _____ who accepted invitations to the At Home given by the United Empire Circle of the Ladies' Locomotive Club on 21st inst., in honour of the wives of the High Commissioners and of the delegates to the Imperial War Conference and the ladies of their party. The hostesses included Mrs. Steeves, who is a Canadian, Mrs. Boyd Carpenter, Miss Pullen Barry, Mrs. Parker, and Cynthia Stockley, the well-known novelist.

Among the Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George present at the St. George's Day service in St. Paul's Cathedral were Lieut.-Col. the Rev. W. Beattie, Lieut.-Col. C. L. Flick, Lieut.-Col. H. T. Hughes, Col. M. MacLaren, Lieut.-Col. J. G. Ross, and Col. the Rev. R. H. Steacy.

Mr. J. H. Turner, formerly Agent-General for British Columbia, was one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the Royal Society of St. George at the Mansion House on Monday.

Among those present at the Aldwych Club luncheon to Mr. J. Bruce Walker last Tuesday were Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith (Chairman) and Messrs. Fred C. Salter, Burriss Gahan, S. J. Orange, G. H. Morris, Leo Scheff, T. F. Carrington, F. Johnson, R. W. Hunt, G. Sparkes, T. S. Sheldrake, T. McAusland, R. C. Macpherson, J. B. Robertson, W. T. Whitlock, C. J. Lock, E. Cunningham, A. E. Hodges, H. T. Clark, F. C. Wise, Hayward, Young, E. Unwin, Jr., W. Bridge Collyns, T. Feilden and George Holt.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Marquis of Hartington, son of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and Lady Mary Cecil, daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, took place quietly on Saturday afternoon at St. Etheldreda's, Hatfield.

The marriage arranged between Alexander Clift, of Medicine Hat, and The Homestead, Woking, and Lilian Mary Hertslet, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Louis Hertslet and Mrs. Hertslet, of Roskeen, Brookwood, and granddaughter of the late Sir Edward and Lady Hertslet and Mr. and Lady Frances Warburton, will take place, very quietly, at St. John's Church, Woking, to-day, at 2 p.m.

At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, on Primrose Day, the wedding took place of Mr. Cecil Goulston Elliott, youngest son of the late Mr. George Elliott, of Luton, Beds., who has been for many years on the staff of the Agent-General for British Columbia, and Miss Gwendolen Laura Davies, daughter of the late Mr. Enoch Davies, of Brighton. The Rev. J. E. T. Evitt, M.A., officiated. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. S. N. Griffiths, and Cadet H. G. Baker acted as best man. Amongst those present were Mr. J. H. Turner and Mrs. Turner and Mr. J. A. Turner (Secretary to the Agent-General for B.C.).

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Professor Prince, the Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries, states that Canada has 120,000 square miles of fish-producing territory more than the United States. There are, 300 edible varieties of fish abounding in the lakes and streams of the Dominion. An estimate of \$35,000,000 given as the annual value of Canadian fisheries is under the mark.

—Canadian enlistments in the British Naval Patrol Service number 376.

TORONTO.—The Provincial Legislature was prorogued last week.

—Government-owned tractors placed at the disposal of farmers needing assistance in getting their crops planted and harvested will probably be a feature of the plans of the Ontario Government to assist in greater production this summer. Thirty-five tractors will be purchased at a cost of \$40,000.

—The farmers in Northern Ontario much appreciate the plan of the Provincial Department of Agriculture to supply them at cost with high-grade cattle. The first shipment to Temiskaming district found a ready market, bringing \$4,300, the highest price for a cow being \$152.

—During the year 1916 some 98,200 acres of Crown lands were sold for farming purposes, as compared with 146,307 acres for 1915. The falling-off is almost entirely attributable to the war, a large percentage of prospective settlers having enlisted for active service. Over 400 settlers have been granted protection by virtue of enlistment, and where others have donned the uniform without taking the necessary precaution to advise the Government, careful enquiries are made to prevent the claims of land-holders being cancelled.

—A Government Bill introduced into the Provincial Legislature empowers the Licence Commission to prohibit, restrict, and regulate the soliciting of orders for intoxicating liquor. This includes all newspapers advertising in the Province.

—The Toronto Presbytery's contribution to the church budget for 1916 totals \$132,587. This is the largest sum ever raised by any Presbytery in Canada for church funds, and is an increase of 24 per cent. on the contribution for 1915.

HAMILTON.—The W. T. Raleigh Company, Freeport, U.S., manufacturers of drug supplies, have bought a site here and will erect a \$200,000 manufacturing plant. Plans and specifications are already out, and it is understood that the work will proceed at once.

ST. CATHARINES. The Welland Canal opened for traffic last week.

BRANTFORD. The Board of Trade has elected Mr. L. M. Waterous President, Mr. C. J. Ellis Vice-President, and Mr. G. Hutchings Secretary.

BRAMPTON.—In recognition of the services he has rendered to the constituency, the Conservatives of Peel County have presented Mr. Richard Blain, M.P. for 17 years, with an address and a purse of \$5,000.

COBALT.—*Silver and Gold*, a pictorial souvenir issued by the *Daily Nugget* here, gives an interesting account of the mining development and prospects of Northern Ontario.

BELLEVILLE.—The evaporating plant of the Graham Company has been destroyed by fire. The establishment was one of the largest of its kind on the Continent, and the damage caused is estimated at \$400,000.

PORT ARTHUR. Mr. J. F. Hewitson has been awarded the contract for the construction of buildings for the Port Arthur Pulp and Paper Company's plant here to the extent of \$350,000.

All enquiries as to the whereabouts of wounded, sick, and missing Canadian officers and men on active service should be addressed to the Information Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

MONTREAL.—The *Montreal Evening News* has suspended publication.

—Armstrong, Whitworth of Canada, Limited, are installing three electric furnaces, of a total capacity of 4,000 kw., at their works at Longueuil, opposite this city, and the Thomas Davidson Manufacturing Co., Limited, Montreal, will instal four furnaces, each of 1,000 kw., in a new plant now being erected in this city.

—Mr. Frank S. Keith, editor of *Construction*, Toronto, has been appointed Secretary of the Canadian Society of Engineers, which has its headquarters in this city.

—Mr. Alexander Fleming has been elected president of the Caledonian Society; Messrs. J. A. Greig and W. E. Dickson vice-presidents, and Mr. R. R. Gordon secretary.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Numerous enquiries are being received by the Farm Settlement Board from persons in the United States who are desirous of purchasing vacant farms in New Brunswick. The secretary has also received enquiries from returned soldiers in various parts of the Dominion, and indications point to the placing of a large number on desirable farms in the Province.

ST. JOHN.—Colonel J. L. McAvity, who has returned from Overseas after service at the Front, has been appointed to command and reorganise the 62nd Militia Regiment (St. John Fusiliers).

MONCTON.—The Brunswick Hotel, at Moncton, is to be reconstructed. The new building will cost \$150,000.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—There are now forty wooden ships under construction in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and this Province is witnessing a boom in shipbuilding.

—The Provincial Supreme Court gave a decision in the stated case regarding the validity of the Nova Scotia Temperance Act, by which its provisions have been all upheld. The Court declared that the Legislature had power to annul liquor licences without paying compensation; that all licences had been cancelled by the Temperance Act; and that a brewer was prohibited from selling in Nova Scotia, but he could keep liquor for sale in places outside the Province, where sales were allowed.

PRINCE EDWARD



ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—The Provincial Government proposes legislation having in view the organisation and preparation for settlement of unused lands of the Province as one means of providing for returned soldiers.

A report is to be submitted to the Legislature from the Development Commission organised last year for the development of natural resources and for dealing with problems arising out of the war.

At the organisation of a branch of the Canadian Division of the Aerial League of the British Empire for Prince Edward Island, Mr. F. W. Hyndman, the president, declared that the only way to have continuous communication with the mainland, winter and summer, was by aeroplane, and said no doubt that if a company was started it would be subsidised by the Government. The machines could be manufactured in the Province.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.



WINNIPEG. Plans for a tunnel which is to carry the Shoal Lake aqueduct under the Red River are being prepared by engineers of the Greater Winnipeg Water District. The surveys show the tunnel will have to be driven through a solid rock at a depth of about 75 feet. The contract will be let next fall.

The Great War Veterans' convention held in this city decided to form an association of returned soldiers for the whole Dominion, with Ottawa as the headquarters of the organisation.

This Province produced in 1916 9,080,602 bushels of potatoes and 3,849,132 bushels of other roots. This was 1,300,000 bushels of potatoes more than in 1915 and 700,000 bushels more of other roots. The average production increased 31 and 28 bushels per acre respectively.

The acreage prepared for crop this year in Manitoba is 3,177,826, as compared with 2,796,600 for 1916, and farmers are hoping that the supply of labour now pouring into the West will be sufficient to seed the whole of the increased acreage.

SASKATCHEWAN.



REGINA. The number of farm labourers who have arrived from the United States this season to work in the Western Provinces now amounts to 6,000. Seeding operations have started in the Moosomin district.

—At the annual bull sale 94 animals realised an average of \$292 a head. The Arm River Stock Company realised an average of \$365 on seven Hereford bulls. Cut Arm Farm Company, Bangor, realised an average of \$432.50 for four bulls.

LLOYDMINSTER.—Dr. Seymour, commissioner of public health for Saskatchewan, officiated at the opening of the new 21-bed co-operative municipal hospital here. Lloydminster was the first place in Saskatchewan to try this scheme of hospital, a small place being opened four years ago.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.



EDMONTON.—Nearly 900,000 acres of homestead lands were settled in the Province last year, according to the annual report of the Department of Agriculture. There were 5,074 homesteads, 63 purchased homesteads and 465 pre-emptions.

—Last year this Province produced 5,000,000 bushels of potatoes, and exported 1,500,000. The previous year it produced some 3,500,000.

—At the stockyards here cattle from the Peace River country brought 50 cents more per 100 lbs. than cattle from any other part of the Province.

CALGARY.—At the annual horse show held here a sale of horses realised \$47,000 and a sale of cattle \$146,000.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.



VICTORIA.—The halibut catch for the year 1916 in this Province amounted to 26,629,395 lbs., 6,500,000 lbs. representing the amount received at Vancouver, 850,000 lbs. the amount received at Steveston, and 18,926,295 lbs. that imported into Prince Rupert.

—The Inner Harbour Association has issued a booklet containing plans, illustrations and information of great value to those interested in the development of Victoria as a shipping and business port. It is entitled "The Harbour and City of Victoria." Mr. T. C. Sorby is the Secretary.

VANCOUVER.—The new telephone directories of this city and Victoria have been printed on paper supplied by the Powell River Pulp and Paper Company, Powell River. The paper previously used was imported.

There are \$20,000,000 worth of steel and wooden ships now being constructed in British Columbia. These include eight vessels for the British Government, two for the Canadian Government, seven wooden ships for lumber carrying, and four steel steamers for Norway.

—A consignment of 60 tons of lead ore from China has arrived at the Trail Smelter.

PORT MOODY.—The Etina Iron Works and the Steel Company of Victoria have signed an agreement with the City Council to take over the Port Moody Steel Works and commence operations immediately.

WAR CONTINGENT ASSOCIATION.

Sir Robert Borden's Appreciation.

The annual meeting of the Canadian War Contingent Association attracted a large gathering on Wednesday of last week, and general satisfaction was expressed at the work accomplished, as set forth in the report, which was summarized in Canada last week.

Mr. George Perley presided and announced that H. R. H. Princess Patricia had consented to become Patron in place of her late mother, who, he said, had always taken a deep and active interest in the Association. He also alluded to the loss sustained by the death of Sir Arthur Macdunn who immediately the Association was formed after the war broke out, placed his residence now widely and favourably known as the Beachborough Park Hospital at their disposal.

Sir Robert Borden's Eulogy.

Sir Robert Borden, in moving the adoption of the report, eulogised the work of the Association, and alluded to the pleasure he had derived from his visit to wounded in its splendidly-equipped hospital. The value of the work being done by this and other organisations to supply comforts to the troops could not, he said, be over-estimated. Now that there were over four times as many Canadians at the Front as were there when the Association was formed the need for the development of its work was urgent. Sir Robert Borden added that he had never received a single complaint from one of the many patients he had seen during his recent and previous visits to Britain and the Front regarding the treatment they had received. Sir Robert, who had been visiting Canadian wounded from Vimy Ridge in the morning, spoke of the pride felt by all Canadians at their achievements, and at the conclusion of his speech left the meeting to see Canadians in various London hospitals.

Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., in supporting the motion, associated himself with the observations of the Chairman in commendation of the splendid work done by the Executive Committee under the administration of Mr. Colmer. Time could not wither nor repetition stale the record of the courage and heroism that accomplished the capture of the Vimy Ridge, declared Mr. Macmaster. So long as time should last and history proclaim the deeds of valiant men the story of that glorious triumph should remain an enduring inspiration to the coming generations—an imperishable asset in the balance-sheet of Canada.

Assisting the Red Cross Society.

In the unavoidable absence of General Turner, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., Sir Jamar Greenwood, Bart., M.P., moved a vote of thanks to the Executive Committee, which was supported by Col. Hodgetts, Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society, who promised increased support from that Society in view of the growing demands for comforts supplied by the Association. Its gifts of thousands of socks alone, he said, meant relief to the Red Cross Society by keeping men out of hospital, and prevention was better than cure.

Lady Perley eloquently and gracefully responded, and was followed by Mr. Alfred W. Smithers and Mr. G. McLaren Brown, who are active members of the Executive Committee. The latter specially eulogised the organising ability and zeal of the lady workers, who, he knew, felt it a real privilege to do anything possible for the men who were doing so much for Canada and the Allied cause.

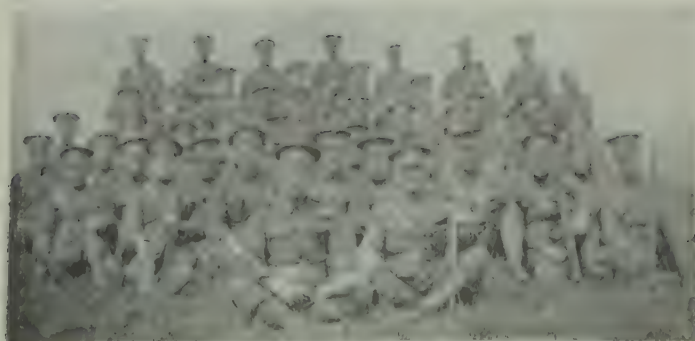
A special vote of thanks was moved to Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., the Hon. Secretary, and Mr. G. C. Cassels, the Hon. Treasurer. In responding, Mr. Colmer said that in his forty years' experience he had never been associated with a committee which had evinced so much energy and good feeling. He added that the value of the comforts provided by the Association last year was nearly £40,000. Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G., and Lieut.-Col. R. Reid, Agent-General for Ontario, supported a resolution calling for increased support to enable the Association to maintain and further develop its great work.

Successful Surgery.

Col. Donald Armour, surgeon to the Beachborough Park Hospital, read the following gratifying letter from Sir Alfred Keogh, Director-General of the Royal Army Medical Corps:

"I am very pleased to have had an opportunity of seeing the very instructive figures which represent the work of the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital, and which you sent me with the report of the Canadian War Contingent Association. I am rather sorry these figures did not appear in the Report of the Association, for they would have served to display the character and quality of the work which the hospital has done. The relation of the figures for major operations to total admissions serves very well to illustrate the class of case with which the Hospital has had to deal, while the death rate from gunshot wounds must be phenomenally low, since that for all causes is 1.40 per cent.

"I think this is work upon which you might very well congratulate the Association. I think it is admirable."



MAJOR F. ANDERSON (EDMONTON) WHO ESCAPED FROM GERMANY—AND HIS FOURTH CLASS IN SNIPING, SCOUTING AND INTELLIGENCE AT THE CANADIAN DIVISIONAL SCHOOL.

CANADIANS IN ENGLAND.

Harold Livingstone, Toronto, whose uncle, Major W. Simpson, is in France, and is now in Command of a Reserve Brigade in the firing line. Major Simpson wears the Queen's



NO. 1 DEPOT COMPANY, CANADIAN MACHINE GUN CORPS, ENGLAND; T

From left to right, the officers are:—Lieut. W. A. Suggate, Lieut. W. B. Milner, Lieut. F. H. Duck, Lieut. A. E. Parker, Lieut. A. J. Kilgour (Administrative Officer), Major F. Capt. W. H. Bothwell (Chief Instructor, C.M.G. Depot), Lieut. L. Withren, Lieut. R. H. Lock, Lieut. G. Hymers, Lieut. A. W. Allen, Lieut. B. S. Heath, Lieut. R.



Canadian Officers

CANADIAN ARTILLERY HORSES ON THEIR WAY TO WATER.

WITH THE CANADIANS IN FRANCE.



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Officer Commanding No. 1 Depot Coy., Lieut.-Col. W. W. Stewart (late Commandant, Mach. Gun Depot: this week reported killed), Lieut. A. T. Gunning (Officer in Training), On the extreme left and right, respectively, are Coy. Serjt.-Maj. A. E. Hicks and Training Serjt.-Maj. J. H. Oliver. The N.C.O. Instructors are in the foreground.



CANADIANS IN ONE OF THEIR "CASTLES" ON THE WESTERN FRONT



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BY

R. G. WOOD.

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CANADA'S OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES.

COL. C. A. SMART commanding the Canadian troop at Crowborough has been transferred to Shorncliffe and appointed to the command of the Canadian troops in that area.

Lieut. Col. H. T. Hughes is doing temporary duty as Officer in Command at Crowborough.

Major-General J. C. McDougall, Major J. Chisholm, Major D. Fletcher, Capt. the Rev. D. P. Cameron, Lieut. L. L. Henshaw and Hon. Lieut. J. C. Gray have returned to Canada.

Lieut.-Col. M. A. Colquhoun, D.S.O., commanding the Eastern Ont. Res. Batt., has been transferred from Seaford to Shorncliffe, and appointed to the command of the Cent. Ont. Res. Inf. Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. H. J. Lamb, D.S.O., is attached to H.Q. Overseas for duty as G.S.O.

The following have been struck off the strength as being unfit for service: Lieut. J. A. Hudson, Lieut. E. S. Merritt, Capt. E. H. Bouron, Lieut. A. D. Williams, Lieut. Chas. Greenshields, Lieut. A. H. Black, Lieut. P. A. Fortier, Lieut. R. A. Bowly, Lieut. H. Montizambert, Capt. G. S. Mitchell, Capt. F. H. Marani, Lieut. D. James, Capt. J. D. Rutan, Capt. L. S. Sifton, and Nursing Sister M. Clint.

The following have been retained in Canada: Lieut. W. Menpes, Hon. Capt. G. H. Bennett, Lieut.-Col. the Rev. S. Joliceur, Major S. B. Coristine, Capt. V. H. K. Moorhouse, Lieut. C. D. G. Booth, Lieut.-Col. D. R. Street, Lieut. H. E. Whyte, Lieut. T. J. Hetherington, Lieut.-Col. J. Stanfield, Major M. Mansell, Capt. D. M. Mathieson, Lieut. R. M. Murray, Lieut. N. M. Mowat, and Lieut. J. H. Findlay.

Lieut. J. S. Walen, Major G. Kay, and Nursing Sisters E. B. Lewis and E. P. Babbitt have resigned.

Lieut. A. K. Coulter (formerly with the Toronto Inf. France), Lieut.-Col. Mitchell's Cent. Ont. Res. Batt., has been transferred to the C.A.S.C., Shorncliffe.

Lieut.-Col. W. S. Buell (Brockville, Ont.), commanding the 3rd Cent. Ont. Res. Batt., has assumed temporary command of the 1st Can. Res. Inf. Bde., vice Col. E. E. W. Moore (Hamilton, Ont.), deceased.

Capt. G. N. Weekes (C. of G., London, Ont.), has been attached to the General Staff, H.Q., Canadian Troops, Shorncliffe, for instructional duty.

Lieut. D. O. Owens, Major H. H. Donnelly, Lieut. P. B. Alloway, Lieut. W. G. Burns, Lieut. W. J. Sturgeon, Lieut. R. Carr, Lieut. D. S. Charleson, Lieut. J. H. Sutton, Lieut. W. H. Wallace, and Lieut. G. C. Brink have returned to Canada for treatment.

THE BATTLE OF LANGE-MARCK.

Ypres Dinner at Shorncliffe.

In celebration of the second anniversary of the Battle of Langemarck, in the Ypres salient, a number of Canadian officers who fought through the battle, and are now stationed at Shorncliffe, together with a few of their friends, dined together at the Norfolk Hotel, Sandgate, on the evening of Saturday last.

Among those present were Lieut.-Col. H. C. Greer (Kingston, Ont.), A.A. and Q.M.G., Canadian Troops, Shorncliffe, who presided; Col. J. E. Leckie, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Vancouver), Commanding the Western Canada Reserve Infantry Brigade; Lieut.-Col. A. B. Snow (Victoria), A.P.M., Canadians; Capt. (Colonel in the Canadian Militia and R.N.-W.M.P.) James Walker (Calgary), Forestry Corps; Major M. E. Sutherland, C.O.C.; Capt. R. H. Moir, Divl. Ammunition Column; Capt. H. Murray Cameron (Calgary), D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Canadians, Shorncliffe; Capt. R. H. Waddell (Kingston, Ont.), Capt. E. C. Laver, Fort Garry Horse; Capt. W. Cameron, C.A.P.C.; Capt. N. W. Kimpton, C.A.P.C.; Lieut. W. Austin Brown (Calgary), Divl. Cyclists, attached to H.Q. Canadians, Shorncliffe; Lieut. R. H. Hood (14th Batt.), Officer in Charge, Shorncliffe; Lieut. W. A. Allen, Inspector of Mechanical Transport, Overseas Canadians; Lieut. P. Wright, P.P.C.I.L.; Lieut. A. K. Coulter; Lieut. C. H. McCool, Canadian Scottish; Lieut. A. C. East, Divl. Train; Lieut. V. E. Hinds, Officer in Charge Reinforcements, Canadians, Shorncliffe; Lieut. C. W. Jones, and Mr. William Blayney (Canada).

After the toast to "The King," proposed by Col. Greer, Col. Snow, in proposing the toast to the "Army and Navy," asked what finer troops had there been in any war than the Canadians?

The next toast, "Our Gallant Comrades of the 1st Canadian Division," proposed by Col. Greer, was honoured in silence.

Col. Greer gave a *resumé* of the work and history of the Overseas Canadian troops from the first mobilisation at Valcartiere to the present time. No one of them, he said, would

their first real responsibility at Langemarck, and took part in the battle of Neuve Chapelle. Shortly after being moved to Ypres. The positions, following this up by a great infantry attack, which began on April 22.



(Photo)

CAPT. R. W. F. JONES (KILLED).

(S. C. H.)

time by the enemy. As long as the history of Canada existed, declared Col. Greer, so long would the history of what the 1st Canadian Division did in the one battle at Ypres exist. No comparison was possible between the achievements of the Canadians at Ypres and those at the Vimy Ridge. Conditions were so entirely different. The Canadians made a name for themselves at Ypres, and kept it up at the Vimy Ridge and on the Somme.

Col. Leckie said he was always proud of having served with the 1st Division, and under General Currie. No finer compliment could have been paid them than the knowledge that the Guards Division of the Imperial Army were always anxious that the 1st Canadian Division should be with them.

Col. Snow delighted the company with "The Charge of the Light Brigade." This was followed by an excellent story from Col. Leckie concerning an incident that occurred during the battle of Ypres, and as a sort of encore, the Colonel (known to everyone of his comrades as "Major Jack"), with the assistance of the company, sang the well-known French-Canadian ditty, "Alouette." Later in the evening he was called upon to sing it a second time, as well as a military version of "Old King Cole."

Col. Leckie, Col. Greer, Col. Walker and Lieut. W. A. Brown were individually toasted with musical honours during the progress of the festivities.

Col. Walker (the "Father of Calgary"), one of the guests of honour, is a veteran of the R.N.-W.M.P., who has come to England as a captain in a Forestry Battalion to do his bit after he had been advised that age was against his raising and commanding an infantry battalion—a post which he held upwards of thirty years ago. To Lieut. Brown fell the task of making all the arrangements for the dinner.

The Canadian troops marching past the Duke of Connaught at Witley, shown in the photograph in last week's *Canada*, were men of the Sportsmen's Battalion from Edmonton.

The Canadian Surplus Baggage Depot, which is a consolidation of the Canadian Baggage Depôts which were situated in Salisbury and Folkestone, is now located at 116, Spa Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E. 16 (Telephone: 1 Hop 1486), under the charge of Major B. J. Saunders, of Edmonton. Officers in London either wounded or on leave can obtain at that address baggage stored at the former depôts.

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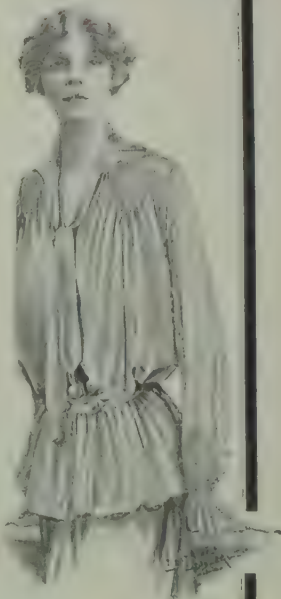
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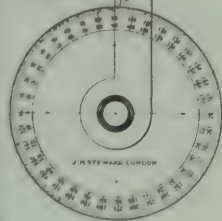
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WITH CANADIANS IN CAPTIVITY.—II.

A Dominion Officer's Experiences of German Prison Life.

by
Greenjacket

THE officers' camp at Bischofswerda in April, 1916, was as good, probably, as the best in Germany. This is no very high praise, however, as the standard of officers' camps at that time in Germany was a particularly poor one.

Bischofswerda camp is a new, clean cavalry barracks, and holds some 400 officers. The English and Canadians number 50, Russians 200, and the French and Belgians 150. We had an exercising yard of 1½ acres, in the corner of which, after some difficulty, we were allowed to make a tennis court for our selves. Outside this 1½ acres we were never allowed to go, and the hopeless monotony of going round this prison yard day after day and month after month never able to be out of hearing of at least three different languages, always one of a herd, always seeing the same faces and hearing the same stories—at times got on the nerves of the best of us.

As an alternative we had our room to go to. The average room held nine officers, though a favoured few could get into the smaller rooms holding four or even two. This sometimes went according to rank, the smaller rooms going to majors and colonels. I found later by being a general nuisance I got a small room to myself for a short period. That the door was



A TYPICAL CORNER AT BISCHOFSWERDA.

There is room for a stool between each bed. The room has nine occupants.

always locked, and that the grating was barred and shuttered did not worry me much; the absolute quiet more than made up for the discomforts of the cell.

For several months I shared a room with eight other Canadians. Our beds were made by Russian prison labour, and did not stand the wear and tear of a 1st July evening or any other occasion that really needed celebrating. It was amusing to watch the faces of the guard as they came on their nightly round to count us in our beds. They hardly knew whether to laugh or be angry at the hurricane that had apparently struck the room, while each man sleeping on the floor between the high sides of his bed had the appearance of being in a coffin. It usually ended in the occupants of the room being reported and in our listening to a lecture on Kultur and less childlike behaviour, with the threat of cells for any future offence.

Passing the Time.

For the first few weeks we were awakened daily at 6 a.m. with an "Aufstehen, Engländer" ("Get up, Englishmen"). which was the signal for our lining up for a roll call. Later, as the Boche got to know us better, he changed his formula to "Bitte, meine Herren zum Appell" ("Gentlemen, will you kindly come to roll call"). Getting up at this unnecessarily early hour made the days very long, and one resorted to various expedients to pass the time. The more industrious took up French and Russian, and learnt a little useful slang, but little else. Others took to chip carving or fretwork, and the more

talented to painting and drawing. Our Almo showed a very much greater proficiency in these things than the average Canadian, however. Cooking too was a popular amusement with some, but not always with their room mates. The son of a well-known Victoria cannery had the habit of making salmon fish cakes at all hours of the day and night. How one got to know and dread those patties after a while!

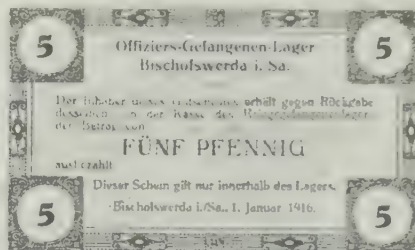
Letters and parcels from England were always a source of excitement. These were, naturally, rigidly examined by the German censors.

Incidents in Camp Life

There were shower baths on the ground floor of the barracks, and on payment of 2½d. one was able to get a bath at any time of the morning. It was "Seotty" who, leaving his clothes on the window sill, had them all quietly removed by an English officer passing outside. Undaunted, he jumped out of the window in a pair of clogs in pursuit of his vanishing property, only to run into the arms of the commandant of the camp. The scene that followed was indescribably funny for the on-lookers, but, as "Seotty" said when he returned from the clogs, "It left me cold." One interpreter, finding that the censoring of the incoming mail was more work than he cared about, used to do so many letters a day and put the rest under his bed to be done at some future time. By degrees he amassed several hundred letters there.

An Attempt to Escape.

The sensational and successful escape of a Canadian from the camp in September, 1915, made others think of achieving a feat that had been given up by most as an impossible job.



CAMP MONEY IN USE AT BISCHOFSWERDA.

Bills of various colours for sums from 2 pfns. to 10 marks were issued on 12 January 1916 for the use of the prisoners in the camp and in order to prevent their getting genuine money to aid them in escaping.

The excitement in the camp when an attempt was coming off often handicapped a good chance.

At Christmas I resolved to make the attempt myself, and with the aid of an old Vancouver friend hatched a plot to get past the vigilance of the guard. However, the attempt was made, and failed, and 3½ hours of doubtful liberty saw me cooling my heels in a cell 6 ft. by 9, while a dismal voice from the adjoining cell, singing "The Maple Leaf for Ever," warned me that my friend was with me still.

After being court-martialled and celled, I was told to pack my boxes, and in due course left for the worst camp in Germany, the well-known punishment camp of Halle am Salle. Though sorry to say good-bye to a bunch of fine fellows and good pals, I was not sorry to leave the camp itself. Nine months in one place, the dreary, monotonous round, and the same hopeless outlook for an indefinite period, was worse than taking a chance in a camp that is a by-word in the country. After all, one had one's books and one's food—two good companions. So with a light heart I left the camp under an armed guard, one February morning, and, with two Russians who had escaped from Königstein, set out for Halle.

(To be continued.)

— * * —

Two hundred students of the Illinois University Agricultural College have volunteered to do farm work in Canada.

Under an Order-in-Council just published, all members of the Expeditionary Forces who have served at least six months and have been Overseas, will receive three months pay, together with allowances, of rank after having been given an honourable discharge (says a Canadian Daily Record cablegram). The Order includes all men who have taken their discharge under the conditions stated since the war.

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s. AND MEN.

(Continued from page 98.)

[illegible]

PIONEERS. Allen, 103012 H. D. C.; Anderson, 657676 G.; Bichouk, 417959 I.; Cooke, 213405 A.; Garner, 180896 M.; Heath, 803102 K. C.; Henderson, 103075 H. M.; King, 103106 J. H.; Laird, 102060 S. O.; Latham, 678955 P.; Lindsey, 770236 B.; McLaughlin, 655280 K.; Manson, 166828 J. J.; Milne, 613348 R.; Murphy, 414385 G.; Olan, 577766 H. H.; Popov, 251233 S.; Price, 102188 R. W. F.; Shrimpton, 441339 J. R.; Soulier, 789928 N.; Thompson, 669427 T. E.; Webber, 678448 H.; West, 102996 H.; Young, 416992 I.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Beattie, 530513 W. G.; Cardwell, 1581 P.; Joyce, 526592 P.; Lovell, 33102 D. T.; Mallo, 50626 W. E.; Minue, 536251 B. V.; Moore, 526613 F. C.; Quinn, 71949 J. B.; Simpson, 1411 N. J.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—McCarthy, 1343 Dvr. C.
ORDNANCE CORPS.—Murray, 59689 Arm. Qmr.-Sgt. W.
LEGION, BATT. Hunter, 22742 B.

Wounded and Missing.
INFANTRY.—Mould, 80263 H. J.; O'Keefe, 101742 J.; Owen, 100698 H. W.

Missing, Believed Killed.
 INFANTRY.—Brebner, 859652 J. W.; Stuart, 859638 J.; Woodworth, 415632 W. B.

Missing.
INFANTRY.—Bruce, 15647 W. A.; Daniels, 628613 A. E.; Harrison, 180055
(1) H. Harrington, 600070 H. G.; Leekhead, 600070 G. H.; Lookingwith,

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Missing.

PIONEERS.—Glen, 102560 J.

The following deaths are announced:—At Toronto, Mr. J. D. Cameron, a former railway contractor; at Montreal, Mr. John

J. Drummond, a pioneer iron and steel manufacturer, Mr. Hartland McDougall, stockbroker, and the Rev. Canon Duff, of the U. of C. Mr. John G. Morrison, M.P., for Victoria.

Renaud; at Halifax, Mr. John G. Morrison, M.P.P. for Victoria County; at Fredericton, Dr. Newton Colter, of Meductic, formerly M.P.P. for Carlton County; at Winnipeg, Mr. J. H.

Brown, Deputy Registrar-General of Land Titles; and at Vancouver (the result of a tramcar accident), Mr. W. B. Hood, a well-known business man; also at Toronto, Mr. Alexander

MacLaren (63), of the A. F. MacLaren Imperial Cheese Co., Ltd., and Mr. John Adams (70), formerly of the Bank of Toronto.

Miss Winifred Fowler, only daughter of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Fowler, of Sussex, N.B., died in a London hotel on April 17, having been seized with her mother. The Hon. J. D. Hazen,

where she was staying with her mother. The Hon. S. P. Hazen and several officers of Col. Fowler's battalion attended the funeral service held last Saturday.

Mrs. Burbank, wife of Major Burbank, (Canadian Engineers, at present in France, died suddenly in a London hospital on April 18. The deceased lady was formerly Miss Ena Seymour,

daughter of Dr. Seymour, Regina, Provincial Health Officer for Saskatchewan.

CANADIAN PORTRAITS.
A large collection of portraits of prominent Canadian

civilians, and officers and nurses of the Overseas Forces is to be seen at Swaine's, 106, New Bond Street, London. As soon as war labour circumstances permit Mr. Swaine intends to

open, for his influential and growing clientele, larger premises, where he will hold exhibitions of series of portraits from time to time. Mr. Gosselin offers to officers and nurses of the Over-

sons Forces two poses free of all charge or any obligation what-
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The facts given in these articles are most striking. They prove beyond question from the experience of people of every sort of profession and occupation, including that of thousands of officers and men in the Army and Navy, the enormous value of scientific mind and memory training as a means of increasing personal efficiency and winning promotion and success.

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- Mental Vigour
- Originality
- Forcefulness
- Mental Resource
- Observation
- Ideation
- Inventiveness
- Directive Ability
- Strong Will
- Personality
- Salesmanship
- Tact
- Quick Mental Grasp
- Logical Power
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- Initiative
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and over 400 Naval officers, whilst frequently staff and other officers enrol for the Course upon the advice of their superior officers, a fact which speaks for itself.

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The new Pelman Course includes a complete series of Physical Health Exercises which have been specially contributed by Mr. Eustace Miles, the foremost English authority on Physical Culture. No extra charge is made for this valuable feature, which has already proved of the greatest benefit to our students.

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But write to-day for "Brain-Power," and read for yourself how thousands of people have increased their efficiency in a few weeks just by training their minds on scientific lines. A post-card will bring it by return, together with a copy of "Mind and Memory." To obtain these two publications just send a post-card or the following coupon to the Pelman Institute, 21, Wenham House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1. Write to-day and you will receive them by return of post. Free.

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Here are some of the results achieved by men and women who have taken the Pelman Course, as stated by them in letters recently received by the Pelman Institute, many of which are quoted in the current issue of "Brain-Power."

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- Naval promotion (Captain).
- Salary improved 300
- Literary prize of £250.
- My income has gone up 300
- Rise of £145 per annum.
- Doubled my turnover.
- Substantial increase in my salary.
- Increase of salary of 50
- Increased turnover and salary.
- My turnover has beaten all records.

My business has increased considerably
Salary exactly doubled.
Added £80 to my Commission A.C.
I have had a 40 rise
Salary increased, also a 10 bonus
My salary has been increased by 60
The means of making my income double
Greatest increase in business

The following extracts from letters, taken from the many printed in "Brain-Power," show how valuable men and women of very different occupations have found the system, which has been described in *Truth* as being "of the highest educational value. There are few people indeed who would not find themselves mentally stronger, more efficient, and better equipped for the battle of life by a course of Pelman Training."

MAJOR-GENERAL.—I have got exceedingly good value out of the Institute.

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NAVAL LIEUTENANT.—I thank you for the all-round mental improvement. It has materially lightened my work.

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SOLICITOR.—It has helped me to advise far more usefully and to deal with professional work and problems far more efficiently.

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STUDENT.—I have been studying Spanish for a week, and have learned 740 words and the grammar. It seems very easy for me to study since you have taught me to work with method.

Only consideration of space prevents the quoting of other letters, but readers who are interested in this wonderful system will find many more in "Brain-Power," which, together with an explanatory book entitled "Mind and Memory," will be sent to any address free on application.

Fill up the following coupon and post to-day. Or send a post-card. By return you will receive:

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- (3) Information enabling you to enrol for the Course at a reduction of one-third of the usual fees.

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- Acquire a perfect memory and a well-developed, well-balanced mind,

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Name _____

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All Correspondence is Confidential.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS. From the "London Gazette."

PERSONNEL STAFF.—A.D.C.: Temp. Capt. H. W. Scruton, Inf. Bn.; temp. Capt. D. B. F. Bullen, Gen. List; temp. Lt. C. N. White, Art. General Staff, G.S.Os., 2nd Grade; Temp. Lt.-Col. J. S. Tait, Gen. List; Col. K. R. Hargreaves, Capt. Loc. Forces, 3rd A.S.C.; Temp. Lt. L. J. M. Duncanson, Gen. List, and to temp. Capt. whilst so empd.; Capt. W. Nelson, Can. Inf. Bn., vice Maj. D. E. McIntyre, D.S.O., M.C., Can. Inf. Bn.; Sec. Lt. (temp. Capt.) C. Wright, R.E., T.F., and to retain his temp. rank whilst so empd.; Temp. Capt. R. D. Sutherland, Gen. List, relinquishes his appt.

A.G.S. and Q.M.G.'s Staff.—D.A.A. and Q.M.G.: Temp. Maj. G. A. E. Bury, Gen. List; Temp. M.J.G.: Temp. Maj. J. Duncanson, C.A.S.C. D.A.A. and Q.M.G.: Temp. Capt. M. Baird, 3rd A.S.C.; Capt. E. W. Miller, M.C., Inf. Bn. D.A. and Q.M.G.: Bl. Col. G. R. Frith, D.S.O., R.E., and to temp. Brig.-Gen. whilst so empd., vice Bl. Lt.-Colonel Temp. Brig.-Gen. J. G. D. E. Bury, D.S.O., R.E., and to temp. Lt.-Colonel Temp. Brig.-Gen. J. G. D. E. Bury, D.S.O., R.E., and to temp. Lt.-Colonel whilst so empd., vice Bl. Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) G. R. Frith, D.S.O., R.E.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Graded for pay as G.S.Os., 1st Grade: Col. R. M. Sims, D.S.O., Gen. List; Lt.-Col. B. T. Hughes, C.M.G., Engns.; Capt. O. C. Hargreaves, Graded for pay as a G.S.O., 2nd Grade; Temp. Maj. J. F. Lash, Gen. List, Graded for pay as a D.A.A. and Q.M.G.; Temp. Maj. B. M. Humble, D.S.O., Gen. List, and to temp. Lt.-Colonel whilst so empd.; Lt. Col. H. H. Hargreaves, Rly. Troops, Graded for pay as an Asst. Dir. of Med. Servs.; Temp. Lt.-Col. J. McCombe, C.A.M.C., whilst empd. in Branch of Dir. of Med. Servs. Graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Capt.; Lt. W. E. Harris, Can. Field Art., and to temp. Capt. whilst so empd.

ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTERS UNITS.—Staff Capt.: Temp. Lt. E. Legge, C.A.S.C., and to temp. Capt. whilst so empd. Asst. Prov.-Marshal: Temp. Maj. P. T. Stern, Inf. Bn. Brig. Comd.; Bl. Lt.-Col. W. F. Smyth, D.S.O., R.E., Gen. List; Hon. Lt.-Col. (temp. Maj.-Gen.) B. R. Milford, C.B., D.S.O., Brig.-Maj.; Maj. D. E. Macintyre, D.S.O., M.C., Can. Inf. Bn., vice Capt. H. D. Harrington, D.S.O., M.C., W. York R. Staff Capt.; Lt. G. Paterson, M.C., Can. Inf. Bn., and to temp. Capt. whilst so empd.; Lt. Col. J. W. Nelson, Can. Inf. Bn.

HEADQUARTERS OF ADMIN. SERVS. AND DEPTS.—Asst. Dir. of Remounts: Temp. Capt. A. E. Frape, C.A.V.C. Dep. Asst. Dir. of Supplies and Trans.: Temp. Capt. C. J. Dancer, C.A.S.C., and to temp. Maj. whilst so empd. Asst. Dir. of Gen. Servs.: Temp. Lt. G. R. Birch, Can. Ord. Corps, and to temp. Capt. whilst so empd.

HEADQUARTERS DIRECTORATE OF TIMBER OPERATIONS.—Dir. of Timber Operations: Col. McLaughlin, Forestry Corps, and to temp. Brig.-Gen. whilst so empd. Dir. of Timber Operations: Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) B. R. Hepburn, Forestry Corps, and to temp. Col. whilst so empd.

GENERAL LIST.—Walter Gow (Dep. Min. Ministry of Overseas Military Forces of Canada, Hon. Gen. List, and to temp. Col. whilst so empd.) 179th Staff Qmrs.—Sgt. S. H. Malcham to temp. Lt. 117542 Sqdn. Sgt.-Maj. H. South to temp. Lt. 105944 Act. Sgt. W. J. Burton to temp. Lt. Temp. Capt. O. W. Barker, Inf. Bn., reverts to the temp. rank of Lt. on proceeding overseas. Temp. Capt. A. G. Moorhead to temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. R. W. Emery to temp. Capt. whilst specially empd.

MEMORANDA.—Lt.-Col. J. B. White, Forestry Corps, to temp. Col. Temp. Capt. W. J. Shaugnessy, 199th Inf. Bn., to be Orderly Officer. Temp. Qmrs. and Hon. Capt. E. Ross, C.A.S.C., to temp. Hon. Major whilst empd. as an Instr. of Catering. Lt. A. C. White, Can. Lt., to be act. Capt. whilst empd. as Instr. of a Can. Divnl. School.

B. CAN. DNS.—Lt.-Col. C. T. Van Straubenzee to comd. Regt. 501 Regt. Sgt.-Maj. T. A. James to temp. Lt.

P.C.L.I.—Capt. A. G. Pearson to be act. Maj. Lt. R. M. Peterson to be act. Capt. Lt. A. C. White to be act. Capt. whilst empd. as Instr., Can. Divnl. School. 552 Sgt. W. Johnston to temp. Lt.

MYN. RIF.—Capt. A. A. Mackenzie, M.C., to be act. Maj. whilst comd. a Co. Capt. A. S. Hamilton relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. on ceasing to comd. a Co. Lt. G. R. Pearkes, M.C., to be act. Maj. whilst comd. a Co. Capt. E. Gill relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. on ceasing to comd. a Co. To be temp. Lts.: 107636 Batt. Sgt.-Maj. T. C. Wasson, 108166 Co. Sgt.-Maj. G. A. Cook, 108166 Co. Sgt.-Maj. J. W. Smith, 108166 Co.

Divl. Cyclist Cos.—Capt. W. C. Smith to be Adj. Divl. Rtg. Cos.—Lt. J. C. Franklin, from C.A.S.C., to be temp. Lt., retaining his present seniority.

Art.—To be temp. Lt. Regt. Sgt.-Maj. A. G. B. Lewis, 2264 Sgt. K. H. Hague, 44046 Act. Bdr. E. R. H. Tucker, Temp. Maj. W. L. Malcolm to temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Lt. R. H. O'Reilly, from Gen. List, to temp. Lt. Temp. Capt. J. E. Goulet resigns his temp. commn. Temp. Capt. E. P. Johnson, from Gen. List, to temp. Capt. Lt. R. H. Dean to be act. Capt. whilst comd. Sec. Trench Mortar Batt.

Engns.—Temp. Lt. C. S. Erzinger, from Can. Inf. Bn., to be temp. Lt.

Mach. Gun Corps.—Temp. Maj. W. M. Balfour, D.S.O., from Mid. Rly. to temp. Lt.-Col. whilst empd. as Comdt. Mach. Gun Depot, vice temp. Lt.-Col. W. Stewart. Lt. G. T. Scroggie to be act. Capt.

C.A.M.C.—Col. J. T. Fotheringham, C.M.G., C.A.M.C., to be temp. Sure-Gen. Temp. Maj. S. A. Smith, D.S.O., resigns his temp. commn. on appt. to R.A.M.C. R. G. Moffat to temp. Capt. 34522 Sgt.-Maj. A. L. Wiltshire to temp. Qmrs. with the hon. rank of Lt. 19217 Act. Sgt.-Maj. A. W. Whipple to be temp. Qmrs. with the hon. rank of Lt. 400395 Sgt. H. J. Testar to be temp. Qmrs. with the hon. rank of Capt., without pay or allowances. Temp. Lt. H. B. Thomson, M.D., from R.A.M.C., to be temp. Capt.

C.A.V.C.—To be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst holding the appt. of Asst. Dir. of Vet. Servs.: Temp. Maj. A. B. Cutcliffe, Temp. Maj. F. Walsh, Temp. Maj. E. Edgett, Temp. Capt. D. S. Tambling. Temp. Lt. E. Bowler to be temp. Capt.

C.A.R.C.—To be Adj.: Temp. Capt. C. G. MacKinnon, Lt. G. H. May, Capt. J. L. Swenson, To be temp. Lt.: 35653 Pte. V. B. Bernese, E. P. Lennox, 51031 Staff Sgt.-Maj. W. A. Dark.

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POSTAL CORPS.—35245 Co. Sgt.-Maj. P. A. Warner to be temp. Lt. PNR. Bn.—Capt. W. J. Noran to be Adj. and to be act. Maj. whilst so empd. Lt. E. Clarke to be Adj. 430720 Co. Sgt.-Maj. F. Barkshire, 16670 Co. Sgt.-Maj. V. J. Goring.

LAR. Bn.—Temp. Lt. H. L. Morrill, from Gen. List, to be temp. Lt. FORESTRY CORPS.—Temp. Maj. E. R. McNeill, from an Inf. Bn., to be temp. Maj. To be temp. Lts.: 46623 Co. Sgt.-Maj. J. L. Lavallee, 49068 Sgt. F. T. McElhannon, 75492 Act. Cpl. H. H. Smyth, 27452 Sgt. G. G. Bricker. Temp. Lt. J. Harlow, from Gen. List; temp. Lt. E. G. Lewis, from Gen. List; temp. Lt. W. T. Eleet, from Gen. List; J. W. Fraser.

Rly. Troops.—Maj. from Inf. Bns., to be temp. Maj. To be temp. Lts.: F. E. Emery, Temp. Lt. from Inf. Bns., to be temp. Lts.: E. K. Hall, A. W. S. J. Boulton, T. M. Christie, A. H. McLachlan, Temp. Lt. C. H. McDougall, from Pnr. Trg. Depot, to be temp. Lt. Temp. Capt. J. B. Harstone, from Gen. List, to be temp. Maj. A. R. Mackenzie to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. H. J. MacCrimmon, from Can. Engrs., to be temp. Capt. whilst comd. a Co. J. J. Sullivan to be temp. Capt. Temp. Capt. C. Ewart, from a Can. Inf. Bn., to be temp. Capt. To be temp. Lts.: Temp. Lt. L. R. Z. Wilson, from Rly. Const. Corps; temp. Lt. H. A. Whelan, from Gen. List. Temp. Capt. E. J. Shore, from an Inf. Bn., 155 Sgt. G. Peck.

Canadian Infantry Battalions.

1st Bn.—Temp. Lt.-Col. to comd. Bns.: J. H. D. Hulme, W. H. Bruce, W. S. Buell, F. C. McCordick, G. T. Chisholm, M. A. Colquhoun, D.S.O. (Gen. List), from Brig. Comd., A. E. Carpenter, W. C. G. Armstrong, from Gen. List, M. J. H. H. Des Rosiers, V. G. Mitchell, G. W. Fowler, J. R. Smith (Gen. List), A. Dulmage, from Gen. List, E. C. J. L. Henkner, D. S. Mackay, A. A. Mudge, W. W. Burland, D.S.O., from Gen. List, F. W. Fisher, from Can. Loc. Forces, G. H. Kirkpatrick, A. G. Vincent. Temp. Maj. to comd. Bns. and to be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst so empd.: P. Walker, K. C. Beeson (Gen. List), from Cas. Trg. Bn., J. D. R. Stewart, N. C. Hoyle, from Pnr. Trg. Depot, 86 Pte. C. E. Barnes (Corps Cyclist Bn.) to be temp. Lt. Temp. Lt. O. A. Critchley to be temp. Capt. Temp. Maj. revert to the temp. rank of Capt. on proceeding overseas: R. W. F. Jones, W. H. Latimer, N. B. McLean, Temp. Hon. Lt. T. A. Loughrey, from C.A.M.C., to be temp. Lt. Temp. Lt. C. G. Lee relinquishes his temp. commn. on appt. to R.N.A.S. 1009186 Sgt. W. H. Burgess to be temp. Lt. Inf. Bns.—54467 Act. Sgt. A. Love to be temp. Lt. Temp. Qmrs. and Hon. Capt. J. A. L. Richmond to be temp. Capt. 5412 Sgt. A. C. Corfield to be temp. Lt. 87425 Act. Co. Qmrs.—Sgt. W. P. Bevan to be temp. Lt. The notification regarding the reversion to the temp. rank of Lt. of temp. Capt. J. C. Smith in *Gazette* of January 26, 1917, is cancelled. Temp. Lt. S. P. Golt resigns his commn. on appt. to R.N.A.S. Temp. Lt. O. A. Huston, from Can. Rly. Troops, to be temp. Lt. 79888 Pte. J. N. Thompson to be temp. Lt. Temp. Lt. A. D. Cowper relinquishes his temp. commn. Inf. Bns.—Sgts. to be temp. Lts.: 7763 R. R. Mangan, 22823 R. E. Byrne, 22892 R. R. Langton, 400783 H. Smith, 437669 E. H. Coombe, 13836 Act. Co. Sgt.-Maj. W. R. Welch to be temp. Lt. Capt. M. A. Matthews to be act. Capt. Lt. H. A. Archer to be Adj. 426141 Sgt. S. J. Odium to be temp. Lt. Sgts. to be temp. Lts.: 63246 P. Coombes, 437916 N. McLeod, Capt. D. C. Jennings (Adj.) to be act. Maj. whilst so empd. Maj. A. E. Hubac relinquishes the act. rank of Lt.-Col. on ceasing to comd. a Bn. Capt. H. Le M. De Martigny to be Adj. and to be act. Maj. whilst so empd. Capt. P. L. Hall to be act. Maj. whilst comd. a Co. Lt. D. A. Ewan to be act. Capt. The notification regarding Lt. T. L. O. Williams in *Gazette* of July 25, 1916, is cancelled. To be act. Maj. whilst comd. Cos.: Capt. G. D. Powis, Lt. (act. Capt.) B. Norris, D.S.O., Capt. A. Blair, Capt. C. B. Hornby (Adj.) to be act. Maj. whilst so empd. Lt. D. C. Robertson to be act. Capt. Capt. G. D. Powis relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. on ceasing to comd. a Co. Lt. F. L. Bradburn to be act. Maj. whilst comd. a Co. Lt. H. L. Fryer, M.C., from Gen. List, to be temp. Capt. Maj. V. Hargreaves, D.S.O., to comd. a Bn. and to be temp. Lt.-Col. 442622 Act. Sgt.-Maj. A. Black to be temp. Lt. To be temp. Lts.: 102934 Co. Sgt.-Maj. G. A. Baule, 102953 Sgt. J. Dinkers, 103109 Sgt. J. P. Flynn, Lt. C. H. A. Armstrong, Temp. Lt. Adj. Temp. Lt. J. M. Desjardins is dismissed the Service by sentence of a General Court-martial.

NOTICE TO READERS.

Very shortly copies of "CANADA" may only be obtainable by those who have ordered the paper in advance, either from a Newsagent or from the publishing office. For this the form given below can be used:—

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1917.

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Address in full

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The great scarcity and high cost of paper may make it necessary to increase the price of "CANADA"; but, of course, no increase would be asked from Subscribers during the term of their subscription.

Canadian Finance :

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

CONSOLS:

Friday, May 4.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.

Ticket Day.

Pay Day.

Wed. Apr. 25. Thurs. Apr. 26. Fri. Apr. 27.

London, Tuesday.

Business on the Stock Exchange prior to the week-end was on quite a big scale, but it has now shrunk to smaller proportions, and the tone is hesitating after strength. Gilt-edged descriptions have gained ground a little, though there is now an increasing disposition to await the Budget announcement.

Among Canadian descriptions the gilt-edged group has been steady without change.

Canadian Pacifics, in the railroad group, have displayed marked firmness, and are about 2 higher at 174, while Grand Trunk stocks record several gains ranging from fractions to a point. The 5-Year Notes at 97½ are 1½ to the good. Canadian Northern issues have been without movement on balance.

In the land section Hudson's Bays have met moderate support, but at 6½ they show no net change after being higher, and the lower-priced descriptions have done little more than mark time.

There has been less sustained activity in Industrials, but specialities have shown to advantage. There has been an advance of a point to 64 in Dominion Steels, but Steel of Canada is unchanged at the same quotation, and Canadian Cars have not varied. Cities Services have been quiet and mark no net variation, but there has been a severe fall to around 42 in Brazilian Tractions on the suspension of the dividend, referred to elsewhere.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, April 11.

Stock market business has not of late been characterised by any movement of special interest. Generally speaking, business has remained very quiet. The course of events at Washington has naturally been keenly watched by Canadians, whose general view is that the assistance of the U.S., particularly in regard to finance, will ease some of the problems of the Entente Powers. Nevertheless, the unsettled condition of Wall Street last week, while causing no uneasiness, certainly acted as a deterrent to any important buying on the Canadian Exchanges, and in such conditions it is not surprising that people should defer operations until after the Easter interval.

Resuming after Easter, markets have still been dull, but in the last few days the firmer tone in New York, coupled with the absence of selling pressure, has led to several slight advances in price in the case of some stocks.

Steel Co. of Canada has, as usual, been the most active stock. Dominion Steel and Scotia, while less prominent, have been firm. Canadian Locomotive has continued its advance. This, by the way, has given rise to several rumours, one being that the Toronto interests concerned in the company may be endeavouring to secure absolute control of it. This suggestion being discredited, it is suggested that a Common stock dividend may be a nearer possibility than has hitherto been believed. For this suggestion there are the grounds that the com-

pany has been fully occupied with important locomotive contracts for many months past, and that the orders on its books and business in sight warrant confidence that it will be in full and profitable occupation for a long time to come. In Toronto at the end of last week there was some demand for Brazilian Traction, and Canada Steamships and Maple Leaf also showed strength. The paper stocks have been irregular, despite the very encouraging statement made at the annual meeting of the Riordon Co. in regard to the present rate of the company's earnings. The statement of the C.P.R. for the six months ended December 31, which, both in gross and net, shows the greatest earnings from railway operations in the company's history, has been an encouraging feature of the week. Senator F. L. Beique has been elected to succeed the late Hon. Robt. Mackay as a director of the company. Expectation that the National Steel Car Co. would be able to declare, at the beginning of this month, another payment in respect of Preferred dividends has so far been disappointed. It is currently reported that some of the company's earlier foreign contracts have resulted in loss to the company, though more recently-acquired contracts are proving satisfactorily profitable.

Among current prices, Scotia is 97, Dominion Steel Corporation 63½, Steel of Canada 63½, Dominion Bridge 130½, Cement 63½, Civic Power 80½, Canadian Car 28½, Pref. 71½, Canadian General Electric 111½, Steamships 39½, Canadian Locomotive 62½, Riordon 123, Wayagamack 79, Spanish River 16½, Toronto Railway 84½, Ames-Holden are quoted among inactive shares at Pref. 63, Common 15-17. Bonds of the first, second and third war loans are quoted at 96½, 96½ and 95½ respectively.

In the mining market also the volume of trading is light and price movements small. Prices now, as compared with those ruling ten days or so ago, are in general slightly lower. There are, of course, exceptions, as, among silver shares, Kennabeek, which has risen about 12 cents, and, among gold shares, Newray, which has risen 10 cents. Hollinger is quoted at \$5.25, McIntyre \$1.83, Newray \$1.43, Dome Mines \$16, Dome Lake, 19, Dome Extension 20, Temiskaming 50½, Kerr Lake \$4.37, Kennabeek 26½, Hargraves 17½, Chambers 12½.

It is rumoured (report Messrs. W. Weddell & Co.) that the Government intend requisitioning in some form or another the bulk, if not the whole, of the Canadian output of cheese for the coming season, and the outlook for dealers is very uncertain.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—The directors have declared a dividend of 2½ per cent, and a bonus of 1 per cent, on the capital stock for the three months to May 31, payable June 1, to shareholders of record on May 16.

51 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY (Incorporated 1884).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .. £153,698
PAID UP .. 359,589
RESERVE FUND .. 359,589
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital) .. 2,100,580

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5½ per Cent. for One to Five Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKEINIE, Writers.
Chief Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ending April 14.

Canadian Northern \$881,600, increase.

Canadian Pacific.

Grand Trunk, £176,134, increase £20,821. G. T. Western, £35,042, decrease, £1,788. Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, £14,157, increase, £117. Total, £226,068, increase, £16,153.
G.T.P., Pacific section, £20,808, decrease, £3,116.

Southern Canada Power, Gross and net earnings for the four months ended January 31, 1917, were \$121,210 and \$61,954 respectively, being increases of \$29,341 and \$14,926 respectively, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

Dominion Steel Corporation.—The directors have declared Dividend No. 20 at the rate of 1½ per cent, on the Preference shares, payable on May 1, 1917. Coupon No. 21 relating to share warrants to bearer, will be paid on and after May 1 on presentation at the office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

British-American Land.—The report for 1916 states that the general fund account shows that the receipts from all sources both in Canada and London, including the balance of £4,137 brought forward from 1915, amounted to £7,078, and the payments therefrom to £2,953, leaving a balance, or net residue, of £4,124, out of which 7s. 6d. per share (free of income-tax) will be paid on April 28 next, which will leave £2,025 to provide for carrying on the business of the company and to meet income-tax in respect of the year 1916-17.

Cunard Steamship.—The profits for the year amounted to £2,501,840. Dividends amounting to £135,000 have been paid on the 5 per cent, and 6 per cent. Preference stocks, and the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent, on the Ordinary shares, including the Government share, together with a bonus of an equal nominal amount of fully-paid 5 per cent. War Loan inscribed stock, acquired in February, 1917. The purchase of all the share capital of the Commonwealth and Dominion Line, Ltd., has been completed.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 121.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Two and a half per cent, and a BONUS of One per cent, have been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st May next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, 1st June next, to shareholders of record on 16th May, 1917.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th May to 31st May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board,

C. CAMBIE, London Manager
2, Lombard Street, 21st April, 1917.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Limited

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.
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CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

To the Editor of "Canada."

Sir,—The following may interest some of your readers as showing that America and her people did more than talk of friendship for us during the period of the war before she considered she was justified in coming in on the side of the Allies.

I was sent out to the Pacific on duty. When there I got a telegram from my general ordering me back on a certain date to sail for England. According to the train people on the coast I could just do it. I left the coast on Saturday, 6.10 p.m.; arrived at Chicago on Tuesday evening, and asked N.Y.C. Railway Company would I be in New York on the following Wednesday at 10 p.m. They said "Yes; on the fast train." Next morning the conductor, who knew I had to catch the boat in New York, came to my berth and said: "We are two hours late, and will miss the connection, but I will do all I can to make up time and get the express to wait." He failed.

On arrival at Cleveland, I went to the superintendent of line and told my story, and asked what I should do. He said nothing. After asking some questions to verify I was a British officer on duty, he said: "Be on the platform in ten minutes. It is now 8.50 a.m. A special will start at 9 a.m. and get you to Buffalo in time for the Empire Express."

The special was there and left to the minute at 9 a.m. We arrived outside Buffalo at 11.30—186 miles—and for the last mile, on account of street traffic, we took some time, but we caught the Empire Express and arrived in New York on time. I could have eaten several lunches on board that train at the expense of Americans who saw the special come in and heard why. They were all delighted that anything was done for us. The company never charged or asked one cent for train. Would an English company have done the same?

Thank God, America is in on our side before the war is over! Great Britain will see what the U.S.A. can do when she puts her back into it.—Yours faithfully,

A BRITISH OFFICER.

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Income Increased 300 per cent.

Are you "pelmanising"?

Have you read, or heard, or thought about the wonderful "brain-growing" method that is creating such a sensation by its almost magical results?

Everybody, from Royalty downwards, is busily "pelmanising" and praising the system. The sooner you begin to "pelmanise" the better for your pocket and your prospects.

The first "pelmanist" I ever met was a Serbian army officer in the wilds of Macedonia. Not even the horrors of the Great Retreat had parted him from his treasured Pelman books; he had carried and studied them throughout the whole campaign.

That was months ago. Since then I have found hundreds—thousands—of "pelmanists" in the British and French armies, and it is an open secret that the officers of our smartest battleships and cruisers are enthusiastic "pelmanists." So are upwards of a score of British generals and many keen flying men.

Government officials, M.P.s, peers, and tens of thousands of busy professional and business men and women, clerks, shopkeepers, etc., have also taken up "pelmanising."

A member of the House of Lords goes so far as to say that the Pelman System should be included in our national scheme of education; and this view is warmly endorsed by Mr. Bottomley, the editor of *John Bull*. "A Pelman-trained nation would be irresistible," wrote another well-known journalist.

"But what is this Pelman System and what does it do?"

asks the reader. Well, it is a system which does even more for the brain than scientific physical culture does for the muscles of the body. Far more. By a series of short, simple, and delightfully fascinating exercises, the brain is drilled and developed to a marvellous extent, doubling and trebling the "pelmanist's" capabilities and his or her (for there are thousands of women "pelmanists") income. Letters are daily received at the Pelman Institute telling of 100 per cent., 200 per cent., and even 300 per cent. increases of income resulting directly from "pelmanising." And these, remember, include men and women of all vocations—clerks, typists, shop-assistants, artisans, merchants, managers, directors, journalists, doctors, musicians, clergymen, lawyers, authors, actors, as well as officers and men in the Army and Navy.

In fact it is clearly proved that "pelmanising" means that in a few weeks, by practising for a few minutes daily, anyone can open up the road to Fortune, success, and even wealth and fame.

"Pelmanising" is fully explained in an interesting book which every reader should at once get and read. It is called "Mind and Memory," and can be secured gratis and post free by writing to-day to the Secretary of the Pelman Institute, 21, Wenham House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The announcement, the official notice of which appears on another page, that the Directors of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Co. have decided not to pay a dividend on the ordinary share capital next June and not to recommence payment of the dividend until it is justified by an improvement in the rate of exchange, while regrettable from the point of view of the shareholders, does not come wholly as a surprise. For a long time past it has been generally well known that while the company's earnings in currency were steadily expanding, the adverse rate of exchange was imposing such loss in the transmission of money from Brazil for interest and dividend payments, etc., that the continuation of the dividend could not be looked forward to with any confidence, and any further decline would certainly lead to a suspension. That is what has now occurred, and the shareholders must take consolation from the knowledge that their misfortune is due wholly to the international situation and not in the least to any diminution in the operations of the company.

In his announcement to the shareholders the President shows that the exchange rate of the milreis, which for several years before the war was maintained at slightly above 16d., fell in the latter half of 1914 to about 13d., and, during the last two years has been slightly over 12d. The decline since three years ago, therefore, has been about 25 per cent., and despite the increasing earnings in local currency, the net earnings when converted into Canadian money are actually much less than they were before the war. If the same rate of exchange as before the war had prevailed until now the company's surplus net revenue for 1915 and 1916 would altogether have been increased by \$6,300,000, which sum, the President mentions, would be more than sufficient to discharge the present floating indebtedness of the company and its subsidiaries. From another point of view it may be noted that the amount in question would have represented nearly half of the amount needed for dividends at the full rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the two years on the company's \$106,217,000 of paid-up ordinary capital. Meanwhile, the company is forced each year to provide money for extensions and improvements to its property, and, as war conditions prevent the fresh financing which would be justified by increased earning power, these expenses must largely be provided for out of earnings from operations.

Judging from the encouraging nature of recent reports from Brazil, there has been a steady improvement in the internal situation, and it is mainly the acute shortage of ocean tonnage which is preventing the country from sharing much more fully in the prosperity which other producers of foodstuffs are enjoying. It seems therefore that in this matter, as in so many others, shareholders must await with what resignation they may the resumption of more normal conditions after the conclusion of the war.

By the declaration on March 20 of a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the quarter, the Laurentide Co. placed its Common stock on a 10 per cent. per annum dividend basis. Quite apart from the phenomenal prosperity of the pulp and paper industry it has been apparent for some time that the company was in a position that promised well for its shareholders. The report for the year which ended June 30, 1916, showed investments of \$3,361,200, which, by the way, was understood to represent mainly the company's power interests, and as this amount equalled more than one-third of the amount of the company's capital stock it was obvious that a very moderate return on its investments would appreciably increase the earnings available for distribution. Since 1911, when the old Laurentide Paper Co. gave place to the present company, dividends have been regularly paid at the rate of 2 per cent. each quarter.

It is announced that the Southern Canada Power Co. has been granted an exclusive franchise and street lighting contracts in the town of Waterloo for ten years. The company has also taken over the Richmond County Electric Co., supplying light and power to the towns of Richmond and Melbourne, and the Cowansville Electric Co., which similarly supplies the towns of Cowansville and Sweetsburg. This brings the number of cities, towns and villages which the Southern Canada Co. is now supplying in the Province of Quebec up to thirty-nine.

A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that the weekly letter published in Boston, U.S., and circulated among business men, continues to advise the purchase of Canadian real estate. In the letter dated March 6 it was suggested that "Great bargains now exist in Canadian real estate, especially in Western agricultural lands," and the letter of March 13 contained the statement that "although we strongly advised clients against the purchase of real estate in 1912, when the great boom was on, we now feel that the over-expanded conditions of that time have been largely readjusted."

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

RESERVE FUND: \$13,500,000 (£2,773,972).

President: SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

General Manager: JOHN AIRD.

Assistant General Manager: H. V. F. JONES.

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Hamilton	Oranville	Oranville	St. Armand	Wabeno
Hemmingford	Oranville	Oranville	St. Armand	Wabeno
Howick	Oranville	Oranville	St. Armand	Wabeno
Huntingdon	Oranville	Oranville	St. Armand	Wabeno
Island	Oranville	Oranville	St. Armand	Wabeno
Ingersoll	Oranville	Oranville	St. Armand	Wabeno
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The Canadian Bank of Commerce buy and sell Sterling and Currency Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico, Issue Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, and Travellers' Cheques payable in all parts of the world; collect Drafts, Coupons, etc., and conduct a general banking business with ALL POINTS IN NORTH AMERICA.

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Capital Paid-Up...	\$3,000,000	Reserve Fund ...	\$7,000,000
Total Assets ...	\$92,860,000		

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Capital Paid Up \$7,000,000.00
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Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

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Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2, and 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.1, for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

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CAPITAL:

Fully Paid \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund \$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues.
&c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$12,900,000. Reserve Funds, \$14,300,000. Aggregate Assets, \$270,000,000

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ESTABLISHED

1869.

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000 (£1,438,356). Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, \$7,250,984 (£1,489,928).
Deposits (Oct. 31), \$85,342,483 (£17,536,126).

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *President.*

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Ontario after the War—TIMBER.

Ontario has 202,000 square miles of forests, which yield timber to the value of \$26,775,000 per annum.

After the war, vast quantities of timber will be required for rebuilding purposes in the ravaged cities, towns and villages of Europe.

Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple,

beech, and other valuable hardwoods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

There is also a great future in store for the wood pulp and paper industry. Huge plant already exists, but new factories are needed to cope with the inevitable demand for paper that will arise immediately after the war.

ONTARIO

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Grand Trunk's Hard Fight.

In last week's *Canada* we gave the substance in the report of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. for 1916, which had, of course, in the main already appeared in the preliminary revenue statement. This company's affairs are, however, of such importance to British investors that it is necessary to refer to the subject at greater length this week. Mr. A. W. Smithers' statement at the meeting on Thursday will no doubt give enlightenment upon numerous points only incidentally referred to in the document now before us, notably to the future relations of the company to the Grand Trunk Pacific system and also to the all-important question of rates. Both these latter are of paramount interest to the proprietors, the first because of the prospective severance of a subsidiary upon which such great hopes were indulged when it was projected, the second in view of the heavy increase in working expenditure due to the advance in the cost of materials and wages resulting from the present abnormal conditions prevalent in Canada. That the Canadian Railway Board will hold the scales fairly between the manufacturing and trading interests of the Dominion on the one hand and the railway companies on the other may be safely assumed, but in view of the urgency of the question it is to be hoped that the delays usually incidental to the hearing of such appeals will be obviated by some temporary measure of relief. The outstanding feature of the report is the success which has attended the efforts to keep down expenditure during the abnormal period through which the country is now passing, and this is shown in the fact that the ratio of expenses to gross revenue stands at 73.60 per cent. against 78.52 per cent. for the preceding year, a feat upon which everyone connected with the management of this vast undertaking is to be complimented. We can only hope that similar success will attend the operation of the company for the present year, although in view of the increases in the cost of fuel and materials and the rise in the wages bill, reflected in recent revenue returns, the task will be a formidable one.

The Company's Strong Financial Position.

The company starts 1917 from a financial point of view in a much stronger position than a year ago, and it is needless to comment on the importance of this at the present juncture. Loans amounting to £500,000 a year ago have disappeared, and notes payable are £329,000 lower at £123,000. The total of gold notes outstanding, on the other hand, has been increased by £410,900, and sundry accounts are nearly £200,000 higher, but this latter item has been almost offset by a corresponding diminution of Equipment Trust notes, and cash balances have risen from £1,295,000 to £1,847,000. As a result of these changes the floating debt is about £420,000 down to approximately £6,800,000, a total which, although large in itself, need call for no uneasiness, and would cease to have any significance with the return of normal financial conditions. It will also be remembered that the directors have conservatively set aside £400,000 as a reserve fund for contingencies, and this, of course, strengthens the financial position to that extent, even if its withdrawal from the balance available for distribution causes disappointment to the holders of the Third Preference stock. Whilst, for the reasons already mentioned, the present year will probably prove a difficult one for the management, the market is disposed to take a hopeful view of the outlook for 1917, and has recently advanced prices of the company's various securities quite substantially, even the ordinary stock being bought with some freedom on the excellent results disclosed for 1916.

Canada's Efforts to Increase Production.

There is as usual much food for reflection in the latest monthly commercial letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Probably the greatest attention will be paid to the comments on "Food supplies in Canada," and the extraordinary efforts which are being made in every part of the Dominion this year to organise the labour forces available for the purpose of increasing production. It is believed that if these efforts are successful and additional help is secured from abroad, the current year's production will be on a very heavy scale. Every one in this country and in the Allied countries will agree with the statement that the question of food supplies is one of immediate concern to the Empire, and the fact that Canada has now practically as much grain in store as at the corresponding period of 1916 is certainly not without significance. An interesting reference is made to the disadvantages under which the Canadian railways are labouring, and it is pointed out that "under the circumstances the gross earnings were well maintained" in February. Allusion is made to the adverse effects upon exports of the railway embargo upon various classes of freight consigned to Atlantic ports, but it is shown

that this has not been allowed to interfere with the shipment of munitions, which continue to be exported on a large scale and form a substantial proportion of Canada's total exports of manufactures. As a matter of fact, at the present moment disappointing as the decision must be to Canadian shippers of general freight, munitions must necessarily have the first call on available tonnage. To this fact, of course, is due the slowness of the eastward movement of cereals, which, with manufactures, formed in 1916 72 per cent. of Canada's total exports of domestic exports and 74 per cent. of its total exports in merchandise. In dealing with industrial developments, the writer of these very interesting notes points out that "in many manufacturing centres new enterprises are starting up, and the foundations now being laid will be built upon as soon as market conditions become more normal and the scarcity and high prices of raw materials due to the war have disappeared."

THE CANADIAN BUDGET.

Higher Business War Tax.

In introducing his Budget in the Dominion Parliament on Tuesday, Sir W. T. White, Minister of Finance, announced (says the Ottawa correspondent of *The Times*) that it had been decided not to impose an income-tax, that the tariff would be left unchanged, but that there would be an increase in the present business war tax, which now stands at 25 per cent. on all profits over 75 per cent. He proposed to exact 50 per cent. of all profits in excess of 15 per cent., but not exceeding 20 per cent., per annum and 75 per cent. of profits in excess of 20 per cent. upon capital. The increased tax would chiefly affect manufacturers of munitions and other war supplies.

Sir Thomas White referred to Canadian financing and the success of the last War Loan, which he described as a notable achievement, which was made possible by the prosperity of the country and the savings of the people. He advised the public to continue their savings.

Canadian revenues for the year, he continued, amounted to \$232,000,000, an increase since the outbreak of war of over \$100,000,000. The business war tax last year was much more successful than had been estimated. The income from this source in the past year was \$15,000,000, and this year it is expected to amount to \$20,000,000.

Sir Thomas White declared:—"The increase is due to the business prosperity which has prevailed in Canada during the past year and to the profits made in supplying munitions of war. Notwithstanding the difficulty of organising at short notice the official machinery necessary to cover so large a country as Canada, the business tax has worked out much more satisfactorily than was expected."

The Minister also said:—"During the past fiscal year we were able to pay from our income all current and capital expenditure, all charges of interest upon our increased National Debt, and all pension outlays, and in addition devote a sum of \$60,000,000 to payment of the principal of our war expenditure. The National Debt would amount at the end of the present fiscal year to \$1,200,000,000."

CANADA LODGE.

A regular meeting of the Canada Lodge, which is always held on the last Tuesday in April, took place on Tuesday at the Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C. There was a large agenda, which necessitated the Lodge opening at 3.30. The W.M., with the assistance of other P.M.s., initiated three members, and raised and passed a number of brethren.

As usual, a large proportion of the members present were in khaki, and in the course of the dinner which followed, it was announced that the W.M., Capt. MacLeod Moore, who is now entirely recovered from his wound, returns to his battalion at the Front in a few days' time. Bro. Fred Grundy, P.G.S., referred to the great services which the W.M. had rendered to the Lodge, and in a touching speech wished him good luck and a safe return. Among other important speeches of the evening were those made by Major James Smyth, Principal of the Methodist Theological College, Montreal, and the W.M. of Royal Kew Lodge, Bro. G. McLaren Brown. The toast of the visitors was responded to in a very happy speech by Col. de Salis, who has had a wide experience of Masonry in various parts of the Empire. Lieut. E. H. Cooper, S.W., who had been absent from the Lodge for the past eleven months whilst training with his battalion in Canada, in the course of an excellent speech referred to the great value which the existence of the Canada Lodge in England had conferred on Masonry in the Dominion. The next regular meeting of the Canada Lodge will be held on the fourth Tuesday in May.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5c., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked. Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIBER.—We must defer our reply to your question until the annual statement of the company reaches us, which we presume will be not long delayed now.

A. G. (Manchester).—In both cases the last payment of Preferred dividends was in respect of the quarter to June 30, 1914, so that in each case, at the end of last month, the arrears totalled 19½ per cent.

J. G. R. (Hampstead).—The preference dividend was not suspended, the company having been able to continue payment from cash reserves accumulated in view of such a contingency. No dividend has yet been declared on the common stock.

J. L. P. (Kennington).—The company's statement for January indicated a great improvement in the company's business sales for the month having been 9,260,150 feet for \$150,543, as compared with 3,675,657 feet for \$46,575 in January, 1916.

P.L.P.—So far transactions in these stocks have occurred principally in Toronto, the latest quotations available being Common 60, Preferred 89. The company's output of newsprint paper is at present about 220 tons per day, and this capacity is expected to be nearly doubled by the completion of the new mill during the present year.

R. B. (Glasgow).—We understand that the company's mills are steadily working at their full capacity, and there seems every reason to expect that the very successful results achieved in 1916 will be equalled in the current year. The comparative rareness of transactions in the preferred stock is due to there being no speculative interest in it. The preferred dividends are regularly paid at a fixed rate per cent., and beyond that the stock does not share in profits except, of course, that the increasing strength of the company adds to the security of the stock as an investment.

GENERAL.

A. H. (France).—Apply to the Adjutant-General, Argyll House, Regent Street, W., giving full particulars.

J. L. M. (Sarnford).—Mr. F. B. McCurdy, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Militia, stated at Halifax on April 5 that Canada has enlisted 6½ per cent. of her total population. By Provinces the enlistment in proportion to population has been as follows:—Quebec, 2½ per cent.; Prince Edward Island, 2½ per cent.; Nova Scotia, 4½ per cent.; New Brunswick, 5 per cent.; Ontario, 6-2-3 per cent.; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 6-2-3 per cent.; Alberta, 9-1-3 per cent.; British Columbia, 10 per cent.

WESTERN CROP ACREAGE.

The area prepared for crops this season in the Prairie Provinces is 240,000 acres less than last year (says a *Canadian Daily Record* cablegram). While there is a large increase in the acreage to be sown in Alberta, there is an enormous decrease in Saskatchewan.

Farmers are anxious about weather conditions, and are daily hoping for an improvement. Cold weather has already delayed seeding operations for several days later than usual.

THE WHEAT SUPPLY.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London is informed by cable from Ottawa by the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa that there are over 116,000,000 bushels of wheat in Canada, of which 35,000,000 bushels are required for domestic purposes, including seed. This leaves over 81,000,000 bushels available for export.

The Press Bureau issues the following:

A statement was published on Monday morning to the effect that there was a surplus of 81,000,000 bushels of wheat in Canada available for export, and that the British Government has recently sold 5,000,000 bushels of wheat in America. This statement is entirely inaccurate. The latest official estimate of the surplus stock of wheat in Canada is much below the figure given, and no wheat held by the British Government has been sold.

During the past two years the savings of the Canadian people have increased by at least \$500,000,000. This total includes bank deposits amounting to \$300,000,000, and war loan investments by Canadian citizens aggregating over \$200,000,000.

Mr. F. W. Kerr, Canadian Emigration Agent at Peterborough, has been appointed to the same position at the Liverpool office, which has been vacant for some time. Mr. Kerr is at present in Canada, where he went to give temporary assistance to his father, who is a large farmer in Saskatchewan.

"Across Canada" is a 100-page annotated and illustrated guide just issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which is invaluable to those who are thinking of making a sporting or business tour through the Dominion. The maps and descriptions of the cities and towns and the resources of the areas through which the C.P.R. passes will be found especially useful. It is supplied free from the C.P.R. Offices, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W. 1, to school teachers and others.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

"The Aristocrat."

"The Aristocrat," Louis N. Parker's new play, is deservedly proving highly popular at the St. James's Theatre. It reached its 100th performance last week. With Sir George Alexander and Miss Genevieve Ward in the leading parts, that there is a fine piece of acting goes without saying. There are matinees on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2.30.

— * * —

THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

To celebrate the occupation by the Cunard Steamship Company of the third office site since the first Cunarder sailed in 1840, a souvenir brochure has been issued which contains many illustrations of historic interest in the company's honourable career. A plan of Liverpool Docks in 1725 is as illustrative of shipping progress as others which contrast the first steamship of the line in 1840, 200 ft. long, with the 900 ft. *Aquitania*. The new Cunard building, which partly fronts on the Liverpool pierhead, is 330 ft. long and 125 ft. high, and the floors cover nearly 11 acres. Apart from the splendid time-saving accommodation, including a restaurant for its business and staff, the space devoted to comfortable accommodation for each class of passenger deserves notice, and includes cabins for 2nd and 3rd class passengers and comfortable rooms for their accommodation on arrival or prior to departure. The large restaurant, called the Britannia, is likely to become a well-known Liverpool rendezvous.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

EDMONTON.—P. G. THOMPSON (Sole Solicitor), Barrister, &c., 422, Tegner Building, Box 946.

OTTAWA.—ORDE, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors (Inc.), 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

REGINA, SASK.—ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA" when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Transfers, Merchants, Fire Chambers, Toronto, Cash address: "Wilco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel.—THOMAS LOWITT & SONS, Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills.—BAIKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables "Allison" Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes.—TITHEEN Ltd., Rockley Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers.—ORRIN ZINC WHITE Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A. Orr Widnes.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 590. April 28, 1917.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

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BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.)

TORONTO, CANADA, 19th April, 1917.

To the Shareholders of

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Dear Sir or Madam,—In view of the numerous enquiries which have recently been made with reference to the financial policy of the Board, they have deemed it advisable to make the following communication to the Shareholders.

The revenue derived from the operation of the enterprises in Brazil has shown each year, since the incorporation of the Company, substantial gains, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Year ended	1915.	1914.	1913.
Dec. 31.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.
Gross Earnings from Operation in Brazil	77,119,208	73,184,714	71,911,974

Net Earnings from Operation in Brazil	44,176,866	41,879,569	39,312,729
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The decline in the surplus available for dividends, as compared with the year 1913, is due almost wholly to the fall in the exchange value of the milreis, which for some years before the war was maintained at slightly above 16d. During the last half of 1914, the rate averaged approximately 13d., and during the last two years slightly over 12d. The consequence is that notwithstanding that the gross and net earnings during the past two years have been greater than at any previous period, the net earnings from operation, when converted into Canadian currency, are actually much less than they were before the war.

The following figures show the net revenue of the Company in Gold for the past three years, and the approximate rate of exchange prevailing in the several periods:—

Year ended	1915.	1914.	1913.
Dec. 31.			
Approximate rate of exchange	12d.	15d.	16d.
Revenue of the Company in Canadian currency after payment of all fixed charges ..	\$5,612,876	\$8,058,813	\$8,420,560
General administration expenses, including interest	218,074	392,281	308,296
Balance net revenue available for Preference and Ordinary dividends	\$5,394,802	\$7,666,532	\$8,112,264

The Annual Accounts for the year 1916 are not yet completed, but the Gross and Net Earnings in Brazilian currency from operation (subject to Audit) have exceeded those of the previous year by 7,823,000 milreis and 2,367,000 milreis respectively, notwithstanding the abnormal high freights, which on coal increased from 15s. per ton before the war to as high as 30s. per ton last year, and it is estimated that the net revenue of the Company for the year, after payment of all fixed charges and expenses, will be approximately \$5,654,000 (at exchange about 12d.), or \$259,000 in excess of the net revenue of the preceding year, but \$2,458,000 less than the net revenue of the year immediately preceding the war.

If the rate of exchange prevailing before the war had been obtainable, the net revenue, in Canadian currency, for the year 1915 would have been increased by over \$3,000,000, and for the year 1916 by over \$3,300,000, so that the surplus net revenue for these two years would have been increased by the sum of \$6,300,000, an amount more than sufficient to discharge the present floating indebtedness of the Company and its subsidiaries.

The report issued to the Shareholders in August last of the operations of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year 1915 sets forth the financial position as on the 31st December, 1915.

Since the date of that report, the Company has issued and sold in New York \$7,500,000 6 per Cent. 3-Year Notes, and a portion of the proceeds has been applied in discharging the temporary loans raised in connection with the acquisition of telephone properties in the City and State of Sao Paulo, which, if the war had not intervened, would have been provided in the usual way by the sale of funded securities. The balance of the proceeds of the Notes, namely \$2,600,000, is being used for the development of the Telephone Undertakings, and this expenditure should result in a considerable increase in the revenue, which even now is more than sufficient to meet the interest on the Notes.

Early in 1914, the Board decided to extend and consolidate its telephone system by the acquisition of the further properties referred to above and assumed the obligation of the extensions now in progress. Negotiations for the sale of a Bond Issue, to provide the necessary funds, were in progress when the war made the proposed financing impossible. As a result the Company was forced to continue with its Bankers the temporary loans above referred to which have now been liquidated.

In the ordinary course these Notes will be taken care of by an Issue of Bonds secured on the Telephone Properties.

The physical properties in Brazil have been maintained in a highly efficient state, but in addition to the maintenance of the property it is necessary in each year to expend on Capital Account considerable sums for extensions and improvements. These, during the last three years, have amounted to \$6,600,000, and it is estimated that in the year 1917 the sum of \$1,700,000 will be required.

Under normal conditions, this would have been provided for by the sale of the Company's securities, the interest on which would have been met by the increased earnings derived from such operations, but, owing to the abnormal conditions arising from the war, it has been necessary to meet this capital expenditure, so far as same has not been paid out of earnings, by temporary loans, with the result that the floating indebtedness of the Company and its subsidiaries, including the amount owing in respect of interest coupons and dividend warrants due but not presented for payment since the outbreak of War, as 31st March amounted to \$4,850,000.

The amount required annually for a dividend on the Preference Share Capital of the Company is \$600,000, and for a dividend on the Ordinary Share Capital of the Company at the rate heretofore paid (viz. 4 per cent.) is \$4,250,000, making a total of \$4,850,000, which sum deducted from the estimated net revenue leaves only a relatively small balance available. It will therefore be seen that, so long as the Company continues to pay a dividend on its Ordinary Share Capital and exchange remains at approximately its present rate, it will not be possible to provide sufficiently for the necessary capital expenditure and to reduce the floating indebtedness.

The Board have therefore decided not to pay a dividend in June next, and propose to continue this policy throughout the remainder of the year, unless there should be such improvement in exchange as to justify the resumption of the dividend at an earlier date.

On behalf of the Board,
ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, President.

Dominion of Canada.—The Bank of Montreal announces that the half-year's interest due June 1 on the Dominion of Canada 3½ per Cent. Loan, 1909-34, will be paid on and after that date by the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. The balances of the Inscribed Stock will be struck on the evening of May 1, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex dividend. The coupons falling due May 1 on the Dominion of Canada 4½ per Cent. bonds, 1920-25, will be paid on and after that date by the Bank of Montreal.

Standard Trusts.—The fourteenth report, which was presented at the annual meeting of shareholders held in Winnipeg on January 25, shows that the net profits from the company's operations during 1916, after deducting all expenses, contributions to Patriotic Fund, and provision for bad debts and depreciation of securities, amounted to \$87,919, equalling rather over 11½ per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company. Adding to this the balance brought forward from 1915, less special war taxes, the amount available for appropriation was \$87,987. Of this dividends at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum absorbed \$67,500, leaving \$20,487 to be carried forward into the current year. The reserves now stand at \$480,000, which equals 64 per cent. of the paid-up capital. At December 31, 1916, the company's total assets stood at \$14,694,813, and a footnote to the balance-sheet mentions that the company is also trustee for bond issues amounting to over \$10,000,000. In moving the adoption of the report the vice-president, Mr. William Harvey, mentioned, *inter alia*, that the increase of prosperity in the West had led to the repayment by many mortgagors of their capital indebtedness.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

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This, however, was not wholly unfavourable to the company, for many agriculturists were investing in more land, and this had facilitated the liquidation of estates committed to the company's care. In regard to the current year, he said that the financial outlook for 1917 appeared quite good, and it was likely that the company would do as well in 1917 as in 1916.

CANADA'S WOOL SUPPLY.

It is reported that the situation in Canada for supplies of wool for the current year is causing considerable apprehension among manufacturers. Prices have advanced enormously, owing to the great demand for military clothing, and textile mills are now faced with a prospective shortage owing to the prohibition of export from Great Britain and Australasia.

To meet the situation it is urged that an embargo should be placed on the export of Canadian wools; otherwise American buyers will deplete the market. The total production in Canada amounts approximately to 11,000,000 lb., of which three-quarters last year was exported. It seems likely that the Government will be urged to pass an Order in Council in time to protect the export of the spring clip.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVE.

The March Labour Gazette, officially published at Ottawa, states that manufacturing on the whole was active during February, though the inability of the railways to handle freight expeditiously occasioned delays and reduction of working forces in some instances.

Metal mining continued active, though in some parts of the Cobalt district difficulty in securing labour interfered to some extent with outputs. In British Columbia the settlement of labour troubles in the Crow's Nest Pass district not only increased outputs of coal mining companies but also of smelters which had suffered from a shortage of coke.

Building and construction was seasonally quiet in nearly all parts of the country. Lumbering showed a falling off in some districts where the cut was finished and work confined to haulage; too much snow was reported in a number of Quebec districts. Agriculture and fishing remained quiet.

NEW GRAND TRUNK ENGINES.

The Grand Trunk Railway System has ordered fifteen new locomotives for its freight service. They are of the latest Mikado type, super-heated, and each capable of hauling a train of 6,339 tons.

These fifteen locomotives represent a total outlay of £735,000, the price of locomotives having increased about 100 per cent. during the last two years. Ten of these locomotives are for use on Grand Trunk lines in Canada, and are being built at the Canadian Locomotive Works, at Kingston, Ont., while five are for use on the company's lines in the United States, and are being constructed by the American Locomotive Company.

Each of these great engines weighs 276,000 lbs., exclusive of tender, which has an additional weight of 165,800 lbs. The total length of engine and tender is 79 ft.

The sales departments in Western Canada of the leading land companies and railways furnish figures that indicate a very rapid recovery of the market in farm lands there. The sales are chiefly to settled farmers.

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CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office—19, Victoria Street,
S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon.
Sir George H. Perry, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secre-
tary, Mr. W. L. Griffith.

Emigration Office—Assistant Superintendent,
Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 11-12, Charing
Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Agent-General—MR. JOHN A. REID, Trafalgar
Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agent-General—Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G.,
British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street,
S.W.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Agent-General—MR. F. W. SPANER, Dudley
House, 7, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Agent-General—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57A, Pall
Mall, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Agent-General—Lieut.-Col. RICHARD REID, 143,
Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Agent-General—MR. HARRISON WATSON, 73, Basing-
hall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General—Lieut.-Col. P. PELLETIER, King's
House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians
who have registered during the week ending
April 17 at the above-mentioned offices; also at
the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing
Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19,
Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the Montreal Star, 17,
Cockspur Street, S.W.; and at the Dominion
Bank, 75, Cornhill, E.C.

A
Ames, Capt., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.
Arnott, H. G., M.D., Hamilton, Ont.—Hotel
Rabens, W.

B
Barker, Lieut. H. C.—14, Belgrave Square, S.W.
Barker, Lieut.-Col. R. K., Toronto—Imperial
Hotel.

Black, Capt., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.
Black, Winifred E., New York—Waverley Hotel,
Southampton Row.

Brady, Lieut. M. L.—Pembroke Gardens Hotel,
W.

C
Cameron, Lieut. J. D., Ottawa—Royal Overseas
Officers' Club.

Campbell, Lieut. J. G. D., C.A.M.C., Halifax,
N.S.—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Cancellor, E., Kirkfield, Ont.—83, Alexander Road,
N.W.

Clark, Lieut. C. Stuart—Waldorf Hotel.
Cooke-Yarborough, O. F.—Wensley House, Ley-
burn, York.

Conan, Capt. T. J.—Royal Overseas Officers' Club,
S.W.

Cox, W. M., Okanagan—Wootton Court, Wootton.
Curzon, Lieut. John H., C.E., Toronto—Strand
Palace Hotel.

Cuthill, D. J., New Westminster—Strand Imperial
Hotel.

D
Daniell, C., Victoria, B.C.—York Hotel, Berners
Street.

Denison, Egerton B., Toronto—Regent Palace
Hotel.

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Doyé, Capt. W. H., R.F.C., Winnipeg—Beverly,
Yorks.

E
Engholm, P. G., Toronto—Royal Societies Club.
St. James.

F
Fielding, Lieut. W. S., Halifax—Bedford Hotel.
Flick, Lt.-Col. C. L., Nicola—Riverway, Taplow.

G
Gall, Lt. G. Lockhart, R.A.M.C., Lachute, Quebec
—Imperial Hotel, Russell Square.
Gillies, Mrs. Austin, Kingston—Hyde Park Hotel.
Goodwin, Capt. and Mrs. Gibson J., Toronto—
150, Cromwell Road, Kensington.

H
Hall, Capt. and Mrs. C. M., Montreal—Hotel
Regina, 17, Southwell Gardens.
Hanson, Lieut. J. C., Fredericton—Ivanhoe
Hotel.

Hardstaff, Capt., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.
Harrison, Lieut. B. W., Thackeray Hotel.
Harvey, C. L., Winnipeg—8, Waterloo Place.

R
Read, Manchester.
Hertzberg, Lieut. C.—I.O.D.E. Hospital.
Hosson, Mrs. J., Vancouver, B.C.—83, Braemar
Road.

J
Johnston, Mrs. F. G., Amherst, N.S.—Bramshov,
Hants.

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Wright's Lane, Kensington High Street, W. 8.
109, Mount Street, W. 1.
18, York Place, Baker Street, W. 1.

K
Johnstone, Mrs. E. J., Sydney, Cape Breton—
Wisey, Surrey.

L
Jones, Sgt. R. D., St. Andrews, E. Quebec—
Shaftesbury Hotel.

K
Kellerson, C. H., Toronto—29, Woburn Place, W.C.
and St. James's Palace Hotel.

Kewick, Lieut. R. MacL., King's College Hospi-
tal.

Kirk, Lieut. J. H., Sussex—Ivanhoe Hotel.

L
Lamontagne, Lt. Yves, Montreal—12, Bedford
Place, W.C.

Leahy, M., Moncton, N.B.—Howard Hotel, Norfolk
Street.

Longbottom, Lieut. R. G. A., Canford, B.C.—37,
Hans Gate Mansions.

M
Machum, Lieut. G. M., St. John—Regent Palace
Hotel.

Macdonald, Capt. Harry, Montreal—Savoy Hotel.

MacKenzie, Mrs. K. B., Sarnia—Holmwood,
Weybridge, Surrey.

MaeWatt, Mrs., Winnipeg—37, Abbey Road, St.
John's Wood.

McDiarmid, H. D., Victoria—Denham, Bucks.

McDougall, Lt. F. G., Edmonton—Pembroke
House, 133, Oxford Street.

McKinney, Lieut. H. C., Montreal—Strand Palace
Hotel.

McLean, Lieut. S. S., Campbelltown—Imperial
Hotel.

McRae, Capt. J., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.

Molson, W., Hobart—Cadogan Hotel.

Morrison, Lieut. G. M., Amherst—Imperial Hotel.

Mudge, E. W., Montreal—White Hall Hotel, Guil-
ford Street.

O
Owen, Capt. D., R.F.C., Annapolis—Savoy Hotel.

P
Poison, Capt., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.

Portland, F. H., Spokane, Washington—Portland
Hotel.

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R
Risdon, Capt. E. P., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.

Rogers, Frank E., Montreal—Royal Overseas
Officers' Club.

S
Spencer, Lt.-Col. Nelson, Medicine Hat—15, Ken-
sington Hall Gardens, W. Kensington.

Shipley, Capt. Mills, C.A.M.C., Calgary—Royal
Overseas Officers' Club.

Spittal, Geo. Wm., Vancouver—Palace Hotel,
Bloomsbury Street.

Spurr, A. H., Prince George—11, Charles Street,
W.

Symonds, E., Vancouver, B.C.—32, Uxbridge Road,
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London, S.W.

T
Trotter, Ernest J., Winnipeg—210, Denmark Hill,
S.E.
Turnbull, Sgt. J. G., Creighton, Medicine Hat—
70, Montpelier Road, Brighton.
Turnbull, Sgt. J. H. G., Medicine Hat—Kingsley
House, Gower Street, W.C.

W
Walker, Col. James, Calgary—Orion Park,
Cardiff.
Walton, Capt. F. C. A. (C.A.M.C.), Winnipeg—42,
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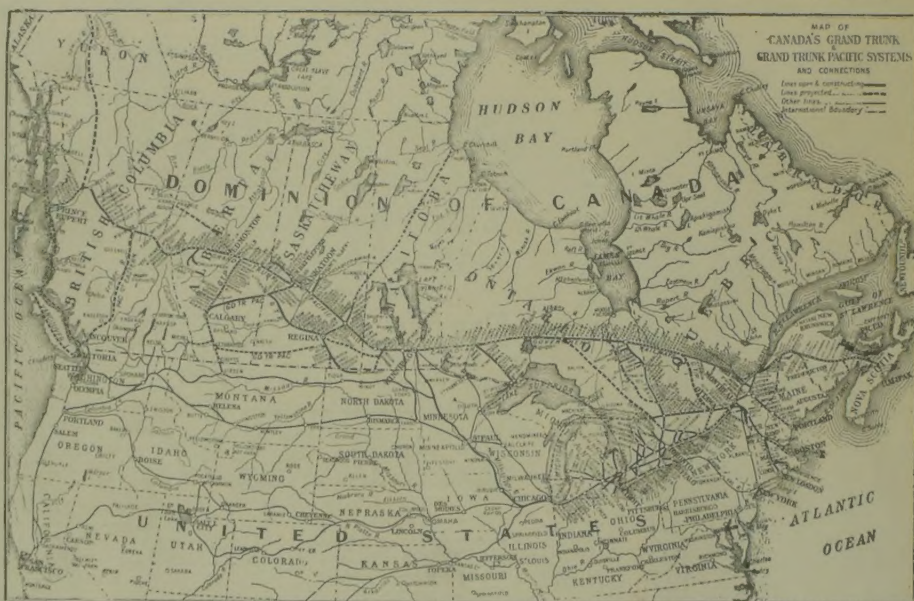
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